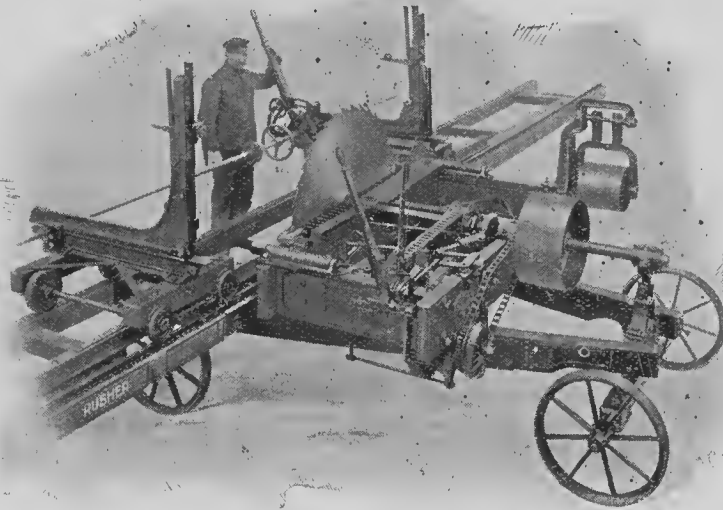


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A PORT HURON PORTABLE SAW MILL OUTFIT

Can be Set or Moved About as Easily as a Threshing Rig.

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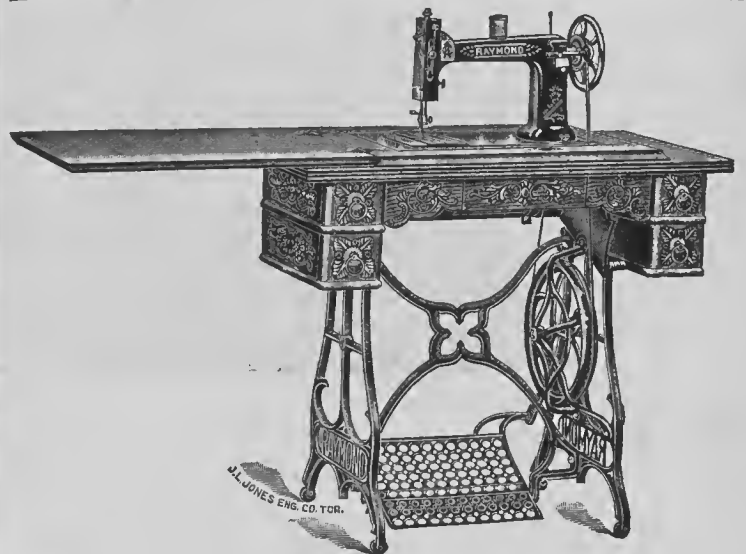
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The Raymond is taking the lead as a family sewing machine, which is proved by the increasing demand for them. **No better machine made.** It runs faster. It runs easier. The sewing machine that does not fail to stand a test.

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The oldest sewing machine makers in Canada.

“Of Making of Many Books There is no End.”

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Manufacture will ever Continue.*

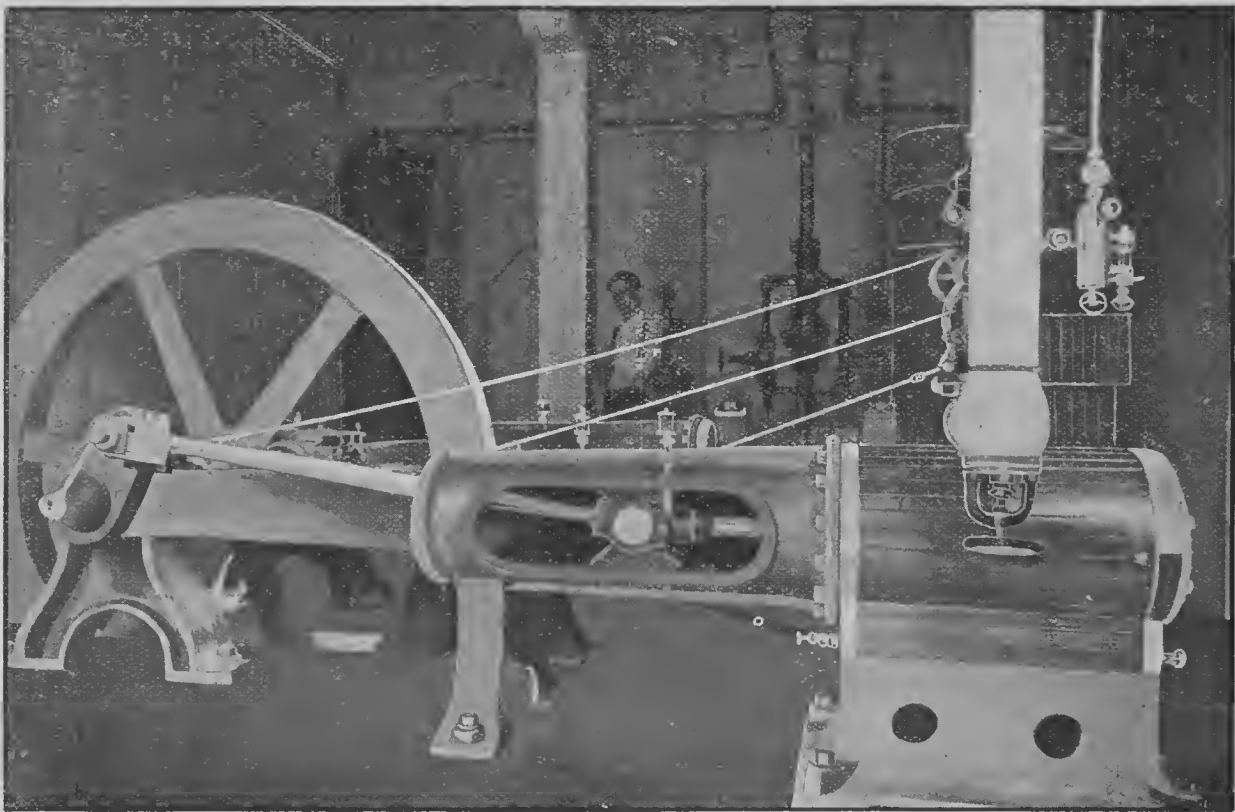
In the last two issues we gave a cut of the

Verity Plow Works, Brantford.

We now present to the readers of this journal a cut of an engine used in this factory
to drive the

FIRST REFRIGERATOR TEMPERING PLANT

IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE



In order to bring their products to the highest possible point of excellence, this has lately been installed at great expense.

***Under this Process Mouldboards and
Shares are Tempered with Absolute
Uniformity of Strength and Hardness***

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD. SOLE SELLING AGENTS
FOR THESE PLOWS.

We shall have something to say about sleighs in next issue.

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NOR-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF
MANITOBA
ASSINIBOIA
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CIRCULATION LARGER
THAN THE
COMBINED CIRCULATION
OF ALL
AGRICULTURAL PAPERS
TAKEN IN
WESTERN CANADA

VOL. 21, No. 21
WHOLE No. 206

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 5, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance



—Sixty-five new schools have been built in Manitoba this season.

—There is not a pauper in New Zealand. How many are there in Manitoba?

—The membership of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association now numbers over eleven hundred.

—Extensive alterations and improvements are being made in the Brandon binder twine factory.

—Several large black bears have been shot this fall by settlers in the Minnetonas and Swan River districts.

—One of the Doukhobor settlers at the village of Hariolka, in the Duck Lake district, has 800 acres under cultivation.

—Toronto exhibition finances show receipts amounting to \$115,785, expenditures of \$104,543, leaving a surplus of \$11,242.

—It looks now as though Russian diplomacy had outwitted other European nations, and Manchuria, to all intents and purposes, is now a Russian province.

—Steps have been taken looking toward the establishing of a woollen mill at Rapid City. It is expected to utilize the water power of the Little Saskatchewan.

—So many new-fangled health foods are being put upon the market now-a-days that a man's system has to be in pretty good shape to stand a trial of them all.

—The Doukhobors have petitioned the B. C. government to be allowed to settle in B. C. Their request has been refused. They claimed they were persecuted in Assiniboia.

—One of the Edmonton papers, speaking of crops in that district, says: The average return of bushels to the acre is higher than was expected, and the sample is excellent both in oats and wheat.

—A crop failure is reported from Norway and Sweden and that breadstuffs are being imported from the United States. The Canadian trade and commerce agent reports that this is now the time for Canadians to bestir themselves and secure a share of the trade for flour and wheat.

—November 9th is the King's birthday, but it will not be celebrated as such, and no holiday will be observed, though a royal salute will be fired on the 10th at all military stations. The 24th of May, so long observed as the "Queen's Birthday," will be continued as the day for celebrating the King's birthday.

—Hugh McCorquodale, of the Boissevain district, recently threshed 3,820 bushels of oats from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 7 o'clock in the evening, the crop yielding an average of 70 bushels per acre.

—Sinclair's threshing outfit at Boissevain, while stook threshing for Thos. Truscott, turned out 2,009 bushels of oats in five hours and forty minutes. The outfit moved and set twice during the operation.

—Canada must be prospering. Bradstreet's says: "Canadian failures for the nine months' period, numbered 851, a decrease of 18 per cent. from last year, while liabilities aggregated only \$6,300,413, a decrease of 35 per cent. from last year."

—It is estimated that the world will

amounting to a gain, in that time, of 7.4 years.

—Whitewater lake in Southern Manitoba has long been noted for its fall goose shooting. Upon one day recently no less than 75 men, using 17 boats, paid their attentions to the feathered inhabitants of the lake.

—John A. Brach, of Millet, Northern Alberta, has been growing some big turnips. Last year he had one which weighed over 25 pounds and this year he had one weighing over 24 pounds and has many nearly as big. They are of the Swedish Rutabaga variety.

—Wm. Hutchison, the Dominion commissioner of exhibitions, has chosen a site for the Canadian building at the St. Louis exposition. He has also selected the building in which Canadian

—"It is a marvellous land. No man can appreciate its possibilities." Such are the words of J. Kelly, of Minnesota, after a tour through the Canadian West, where he went to visit the people that he had been instrumental in sending out. He failed to find a single individual that was not satisfied that he had bettered his condition.

—Percy B. Gregson, Lacombe, Alta., is initiating a movement to establish a natural history museum in a number of the schools of his district. These museums will contain specimens of plants, insects, minerals, geological specimens, fossils, etc. It is hoped in this way to familiarize the pupils with some of the natural wonders with which we are all surrounded.

—Carl Bowman, a Leduc farmer, suffers from a rather unusual shooting accident. He stood with his hand over the muzzle of his shotgun when his dog came bounding toward him and leaping up struck the trigger with his paw, discharging the gun. The whole charge went through the hand and scattered all through the left side of his face, two pellets going into the left eye.

—A peculiar occurrence happened near Elm Creek, Man., by which W. G. Kennedy lost four valuable working horses. He was plowing a fire guard around a burning straw heap when the horses took fright and rushed into the flaming mass. Two were burned to a crisp and the other two died shortly after from their injuries. In trying to rescue the horses, Mr. Kennedy received serious burns.

—A remarkable cure has been reported from Butte, Montana. A man, completely paralyzed below the chest, recovered by the use of the X-rays for 25 minutes. A bullet had lodged in his spine, cutting off the nerve supply to the lower part of the body. An examination for the location of the bullet by means of the X-rays removed the paralysis. This evidently opens up a big field for research.

—The Danish Landsting rejected the bill to ratify the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. There was great excitement in the house when the result of the voting was made known, as it was a tie. The galleries were crowded with visitors. So close was the vote expected to be, and so determined were those opposed to the sale, that sick members were brought out of their beds 150 miles to attend.

—The report of the commission of inquiry into the remount charges and contained in a blue book issued recently says that the total number of horses purchased in Canada for use of the army in South Africa was 12,098, the contract prices being cobs \$125, cavalry \$140, artillery \$150. These prices included delivery at Montreal. The facilities for moving the horses by railway were good, but the trucks used to transport them are capable of improvement, as owing to their faulty construction many animals suffered severe injury. At the railway company's stock yards at Montreal the horses were fed at a contract price of 40 cents per diem, but Col. Dent states that he found they were not as well cared for as they might have been.

Seven Times the Size in Seven Years

In November, 1895, the present publishers assumed control of The Nor-West Farmer, and in their announcement said: "We believe there is room for a first-class journal of this kind in the Great West of Canada. . . . We are determined to make it second to none in Canada."

The passing away of seven short years has justified this forecast in a way which even the writer of those sanguine words would never have dared to hope for. In 1895 The Farmer was issued once a month and the year's volume contained 250 pages. These pages were three columns wide and the columns a little less than 10½ inches deep. During the twelve months preceding this issue there have been 1,100 pages in The Nor-West Farmer, four columns wide and 12½ inches deep. This means that the paper has already grown to be about seven times the size it was seven years ago.

Not only has there been growth in size, but in the matter of subscribers and readers The Farmer has also widened its reach until to-day it goes into more than seven times as many homes as it did in '95. Thus it will be seen that our presses turn out forty-nine times the amount of work that was then necessary.

Do these evidences go to show that the promises of seven years ago are being kept? We believe they do.

It has required "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" to do what has been done. Not only have the publishers and all the staff of the paper worked hard, but the subscribers have also contributed a great deal toward this progress by speaking the good word in season. We thank them for this, and wish to say that much of The Farmer's advancement is due to the kindness and faithfulness of its reading friends.

Now as to the future. We wish the history of the next seven years to show as great progress as that of the past. There is no reason why it should not be so, and we "feel in our bones," so to speak, that it will be so. We are willing to continue in the "long pull," we are determined that there shall be a "strong pull," but there must be a "pull all together."

We are pulling; are you? The way to do your share is to bring the merits of The Nor-West Farmer to the notice of somebody not now a subscriber. That's easy work, but it is very necessary. Look up our premium offers and try to send us a new subscription this year, together with your renewal.

yield this year 2,905,320,000 bushels of wheat, 1,579,040,000 bushels of rye, 1,141,680,000 bushels of barley, 3,004,720,000 bushels of oats, and 2,973,430,000 bushels of corn. Why need any one starve?

—The direct steamship service between Canada and South Africa was inaugurated on October 18th by the sailing from Montreal of the Allan S. S. Ontario. She carried a full cargo of lumber, butter, fodder, flour, hides, and tobacco.

—The "median age" is the time of life that has half the population under it and half above it. This age in 1900 was 22.8; in 1890 it was 21.9. Every decade since 1810 has shown an increase,

exhibits will be placed. In all about 15,000 feet of floor space will be given to Canada.

—R. M. Cherry, Birtle, was burning off stubble when the wind got too strong and swept the fire into his wheat stacks, the grain of about 50 acres being consumed before it could be got under control.

—At the Oak Lake fair Mrs. F. W. Stevenson, who has reached the mark of three score and ten, received eleven firsts and one second prize on twelve exhibits. Her prize money amounted to \$52, and of that amount \$45.50 was for butter. This is setting a pretty good pace for the younger generation.



North of Scotland Annual Short-horn Sales.

The annual auction sale of Shorthorn bull calves from the herds of Messrs. Duthie, of Collynie, and Marr, of Uppermill, which came off on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, has now come to be an event of leading interest both in Britain and on this continent. This year, besides connoisseurs from the leading British herds, there were representatives from both Canada and the States. But the Canadian government has learned a thing or two since it sent over its own veterinary representative to deal with inspections for export to this country and has just issued a ukase to the effect that no animal out of a herd that has tested 5 per cent. of tuberculosis subjects will be permitted to enter Canada. This new regulation seems to have been sprung at the last moment, just when the regular fall sales were coming on. There are, it is understood, above twenty herds in Britain to which this regulation will apply, but so far it has met with practical defiance by British breeders in general. There were enough buyers from this side of the Atlantic to buy all the bulls offered, but they kept out of the bidding, and the British contingent applauded Mr. Duthie when he announced, on behalf of himself and Mr. Marr, that they would give no guarantee that their stock would pass the test.

There were 33 calves in all to sell, and the British buyers were numerous and enthusiastic enough to buy the lot at high prices. Curiously enough the highest prices were made for calves by the English sires Bapton Glory and Bapton Diamond. Marr's Royal Diamond made \$1,664, the highest price of the day. His Majesty, by Bapton Glory, made \$1,560. Duthie's best figure was for Golden Drop Pride, by Pride of Morning, at \$1,300. His next best was Violet's Victory, by Scottish Fancy, at \$1,092. Duthie's two best last year averaged \$2,860. His two best this year averaged less than \$1,200. This shows that either there is a bad falling off in the quality of this year's "tops" or the Canadian government has hit the bull's-eye. On the whole sale Duthie's 18 calves made this year an average of \$580. Marr, for 15, averaged \$590. A good proportion of the Duthie lot went to North of Scotland farmers.

On Wednesday a draft from the herd of Major Gordon, of Newton, sold at the average of \$210, guaranteed to pass the tuberculin test. The same day Wilson, of Pirresmill, averaged \$414.

The next day the Messrs. Durno, of Jackson, sold 60 head. These appear to have been quite above the danger line and were freely taken by Canadian and American breeders. The highest figure was \$1,040. Kelly, of Ohio, paid \$990 for one heifer. W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, got five head, and W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., gave \$650 for a heifer. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., was another buyer. For 29 head from one farm an average of \$359 was got. For 31 head of less taking quality the average was \$217. This is a good average.

We are in receipt of Vol. XVIII of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book. For some years there has been two volumes issued, but this year the pedigrees have been abbreviated and referred to another pedigree in the volume which is complete. By thus condensing and yet having the volume complete in itself, and by using smaller type the pedigrees of 4,804 bulls and 4,863 cows, or a total of 9,167, are crowded into one volume of 1,056 pages. The secretary is Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Being overstocked, I will offer for the next month some bulls, nine months to two years old, which should draw attention. Also two litters of Yorkshire pigs ready to wean. Come and see them. Farm one mile from station.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

MCPHERSON BROS., Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young bulls and well broken matched teams, 2800 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

WM. MAXWELL, Moropano, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A few choice young Shorthorns, both sex, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Baron's Pride, imp., herd bull. Eight young bulls for sale, also A1 B. P. Rock Cockerels.

GEORGE PLAYFAIR, JR., Baldur, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Two choice young bulls and swine of both sexes for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Young stock for sale.

FINLAY MCRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P. O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. MCDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

S. W. PAISLEY, Live Stock Auctioneer by appointment to the North-West Government. Address for dates, Lacombe, Alta.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P. O., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. & J. CHADBURN, Ralphton, Man. breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stallion rising 2 yrs. and young cattle, both sex.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Ranch, Maple Creek, N.W.T., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Saddle and General Purpose Horses.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shrop hares. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. 11th also. B. Rooke eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

E. MICHENER, Red Deer, Alberta, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Stock for sale.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

HENRY JAMIESON, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of Jersey cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Maple Grove Farm, Souris, W. Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Four young bulls for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Kil-larney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

O. I. C. SWINE, A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Manitoba.

M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris.

For Sale—10 choice shearing lambs, 20 choice ram lambs. All registered Oxford. Apply to Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.

For Sale—Pure bred Tamworth hoar, two years old, or would exchange for younger animal of same breed. Finlay Thompson, Kemnay, Man.

Wanted—Young married man at once, for a year, thoroughly experienced in farm work. For particulars address E. A. Hutchings, Elva., Manitoba.

For Sale—20 Shorthorns, choice bred bulis, cows, and heifers in calf, herd bull, sired by Guardsman (imported). Wm. Kling, Oakley Stock Farm, Fork River, Dauphin, Manitoba.

H. F. Lee, Shaw Farm, Yorkton, Assa., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Golden Wyandottes. Cockerels or pullets of either variety, also Red Chequered Homers, from imported birds.

For Sale—Threshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey traction engine, 20 h.p., American Advance separator, 40 x 60, automatic weigher and hagger, tanks, pumps and hose. In good working order. Apply to G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff, Man.

For Sale—Well established implement trade, full stock of best quality machines carried, large new warehouse, in one of the best agricultural centres of the province. For full particulars address Dealer, care Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Wanted—In every municipality in Manitoba and Northwest, a resident farmer to sell our teas to consumers in his own district. If you are interested, write for information. East India Tea Co., 559 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Farm for Sale—640 acres, Tp. 16, R. 31 W., Hillburn District, 11 miles north of Red Jacket. Will be within two miles of station on new C.P.R. branch out of Kirkella. 80 acres fenced, balance under cultivation, good frame house, 20 x 28, kitchen, stone stable, granary, etc. For further particulars and price apply to Wm. Sanderson, Maple Creek, Assa.

For Sale—Good fresh Brome Grass Seed, warranted pure, price 10 cents per lb., bags 15c. each. Capt. E. S. Andrews, Saskatoon, Sask. 21-22

For Sale—Deerhound pups, well bred, five bitches, one dog, 8 weeks old, from my celebrated dog "General" and prize-winning bitch "Jess," \$25 each, F.O.B. Apply Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City, Man. 21-24

Man and Wife (Scotch), two children, desire situation on farm or ranch, experienced, highest references. Apply, stating wages, to Carnegie, Griswold, Man. 21

Sportsmen and Others—Pigeons, 100, mostly pure white, \$1.75 per dozen. Apply G. V. Rowcroft, Birtle, Man. 20-21

For Sale—Pure bred Barred Rock Cockerels. Only one breed kept, and that for utility. Price \$1.00 each. Address A. Cooper, Treeshank, Man. 21-22

Quarter Section—Nine miles from Hargrave, six from Minlota, 90 acres under cultivation, 20 fenced, balance hay and pasture. \$800 worth of grain on it this year. Buildings, fence and well. Price, \$1,200, \$200 down, balance in annual instalments. For further particulars apply to James Morton, Two Creeks, Man.

For Sale—Five hundred acres rich, fertile land in the famous Okanagan Fruit Valley, near Lord Aberdeen's ranch, Vernon, British Columbia. Two hundred acres is natural prairie, now under cultivation, splendidly adapted either for fruit or general farming; running water upon it which may easily be used for irrigation, if desired. Good shipping facilities, Canadian Pacific Railway Station, at Enderby within six miles. For full information address Wm. B. Steele, Hullcar, B.C.

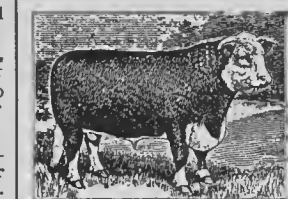
For Sale—\$1.00 each. Two hundred pure bred chickens, White and Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Game Bantams. A few Buff Orpingtons at \$2.00 each. Also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Guinea and Pea Fowls, Golden Pheasants, Fancy Pigeons, Rough Necks, Fantails, Homers, Canary Birds. New hand-power bone cutter, sell or exchange for larger one. 150 tons good hay at stacks or on cars. Apply to A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

WANTED Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$5.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls
FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28358—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.). Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and hoars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY,
Oak Grove Farm. LONGBURN, MAN.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Instruction in Butchering.

By Professor Andrew Boss.

It has been the aim of the Minnesota School of Agriculture since its organization to do practical work and to give such courses as would be of the most use to students when they returned to the farm. It was the first institution interested in agricultural education to introduce work in the preparation of meats for farm use.

This work was started in 1894 in a room in the basement of the barn. From that it grew into a shop remodelled from an old silo which answered the purpose for six or seven years. In the preliminary stages of the work only practice work was given and this very often was more or less crude. Nothing of the kind had ever been given in school courses and methods for giving each student a full share of the work were hard to find. When the first shop was established room was obtained in which to use two or three students each week in dressing and preparing for table use the meat used at the school dining hall. As the classes grew larger it was necessary frequently to take in each detail four or five students and this interfered seriously with good individual work.

In 1900 the class had so far outgrown

which the class had full view. Cooling rooms and refrigerators capable of storing thirty to forty head of cattle were built and these are cooled by ammonia refrigerators; a rendering and sausage room affords the opportunity to work up all parts of the animal. In the basement of the building are two good sized freezing rooms in which poultry, fish and the like may be kept in a frozen state from fall until desired to use during the winter or spring. It is designed to use one of these rooms for the purpose of freezing up carcasses that are used in class work that need to be held over from one class period to another. A curing room is also provided in the basement which is utilized for experiments in curing meats and also in giving the boys practice in curing the beef and pork cut up in class exercises.

The plan of the work embraces two lines, one a lecture course and the other the practice work. In the lecture course the whole class is gathered into the class room and given a demonstrated lecture on the selection, dressing, cutting up or curing of some class of meat. These lectures are given once a week and are for the purpose of systematizing the information given to the students. In the practice work a detail of six or more students is made each week for work in the killing room.

and the first one is moved up into the cutting room. Here they cut up into wholesale cuts first and then into suitable pieces for table use, the carcasses they have dressed the week before. Each student corrects his own judgment made on the live animal by going over the carcass before cutting, with a score card noting the points deficient, and comparing with the score card made on the live animal.

After the carcass is cut into wholesale pieces each piece is weighed and recorded on a blank kept for the purpose; in this way the percentage of meat returned from the loin, ribs, round and other cuts is ascertained. These weights and percentages are again compared with the score card on the dressed carcass and on the live animal and the student's judgment verified by actual weight.

It is evident that by the time the animal has been as closely analyzed as must be done in carrying out these class exercises the student is familiar with all the names of the cuts, and the amount he should expect from each animal. It is now one of the best drills in judging live stock that can be given. During the process of cutting up, each student has a block assigned to him and a section of the refrigerator in which to store his meat. In this way

try out the lard, make sausage of the trimmings and clean up the heads and feet just as would be expected of them at home. Class requirements also call for packing fifty pounds of pork and twenty-five to thirty pounds of corned beef. Dried beef and pickled pig's feet and various other side dishes are prepared by the students.

It is the aim in all of this work to use only such apparatus as can be obtained on the farm, except that a better place is provided for curing and storing the meat. The hogs are scalded in a barrel, killed and dressed on the floor, with a cheap but effective hoist such as any farmer can have. The work is popular and instead of being avoided by the students is looked upon as being one of the most essential features of the course and applications for special work in this line are on file at all times.

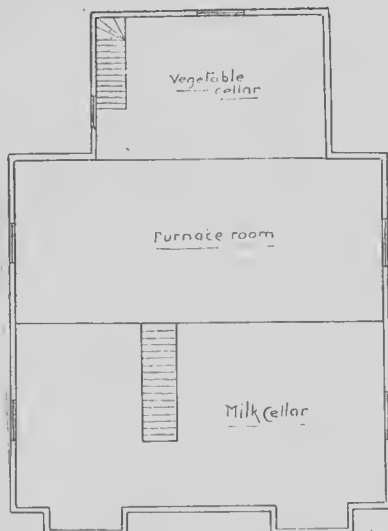
Some Scotch Clydesdale breeders of pedigreed stock sell their colts at weaning time for \$200 to \$250. Good prices for weaning colts, but the farmers who buy them and mature them get much larger profits. Unpedigreed work horses sell from \$200 to \$400.

The Neepawa Horse Breeders' Association is the name of a syndicate of local farmers whose object is to encourage im-

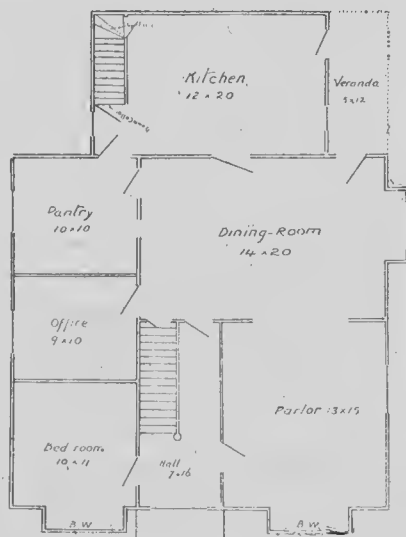


RESIDENCE AND STOCK BARN OF F. W. BROWN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

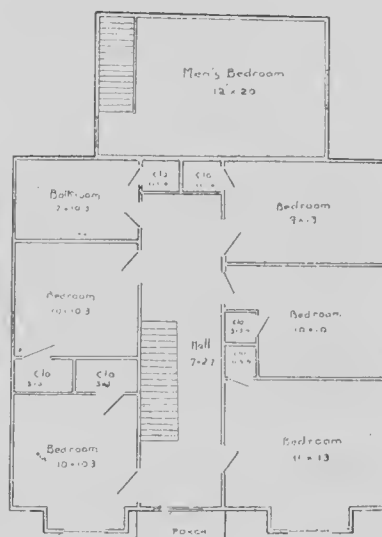
The house is of brick on a stone foundation, with cellar full size of house. The main part of the house is 30 x 32 ft., with a kitchen 12 x 20 ft. The plans show two stairways, the back one out of the kitchen goes to the men's room above, but there is no opening from this into the other part of the house. This is an arrangement that will be appreciated by many farmers' wives, though a connecting door would save many a step. The house throughout is laid out to save steps and have everything handy to get at. Each bedroom has a clothes closet, a thing every housewife likes to see. If he were building again Mr. Brown says the only change he would make is that he would build the kitchen 14 x 20 instead of 12 x 20 ft. He finds the house easily heated and is delighted with it in every way.



Plan of Cellar.



Plan of First Floor.



Plan of Bedrooms.

the room used for this work that the legislature was asked for an appropriation of \$7,500, for an abattoir large enough to accommodate the class for some years to come. The amount appropriated was sufficient to build a class room large enough to seat 120 students, with a killing room on one side and a curing room on the other into each of

These students are required to dress a beef, a hog, a sheep and a given amount of poultry during the week, first going over the animals with a score card and passing judgment on form and quality. No student is allowed to graduate without having completed this part of the work. The following week another detail takes the place of the first in the

the cuts from each animal are kept together so that the quality of the meat may be judged as well as the quantity. Inspection by the instructor also gives the student a standing in class work.

During the week in the cutting room all the meat furnished at the dining hall is prepared by the students from animals dressed the week before. They also

proved stock growing. They have brought in a capital stallion, Prince of Fod, 10612, by Prince Alexander, out of a Darnley mare. The Neepawa district is to be congratulated on securing a horse of such individual merit and high pedigree as Prince of Fod. We hope he will be appreciated in the district.

A farmer engaged in threshing tied his mare in a stall beside a bull. When he came back he found the bull had gored her to death.

Parseval, the charger that carried the late Emperor of Germany all through the Franco-Prussian war, is still living at Windsor at the age of 38.

Very few farmers ever realize what the currycomb and brush were made for. Most farmers when approached on the subject say, "I have no time to bother with them; the comb and brush are all right for those men who have nothing else to do, and want their horses to look fancy; all the good there is in it is that it just makes your horses look a little better, and how can us farmers afford to spend time on that?" It is a great pity that these farmers cannot understand that the "looks" are only the smallest point. The use of the curry-comb and brush rightly and daily is sure to return good results; it keeps the horse better in flesh and in looks, and he feels better, and consequently he can do more work.

How to Rear Puppies.

Bitches about to whelp are better left entirely alone. They should be placed in a dry, warm kennel, containing a raised bench, so constructed that the bitch cannot get underneath it, and only just large enough for herself and her prospective litter. Bitches at this critical period get restless, and will crawl or creep into any hole or corner, and will sometimes whelp in the most unsuitable places — on a cold floor, for instance. The bench should be protected on all sides, so that the puppies are not subjected to the danger of being thrown overboard, and the bench should not be too large for fear of the puppies getting pushed away from their dam and getting cold before they are properly dry. This contingency frequently happens. While the earlier puppies are yet moist they are pushed away from their dam during the pangs of labor in giving birth to those succeeding, cold strikes into their tender systems, and they gradually lose the vigor which nature has given to assist them in first drawing from the dam their natural sustenance. Thus pushed aside, and unable to reach the mother, they whine, and gradually pine away and die, to the consternation of an anxious and expectant owner.

Some breeders, in order to avert the possibility of what we have just described, take away the puppies as they are born, into a kitchen or other warm place where there is a fire, putting them back when the bitch has finished whelping or at intervals of rest from her labor, to get their natural nourishment.

A bitch, shortly before she is due to whelp and for some time afterward, should be fed upon sloppy food, such as porridge and milk, bread and milk, hound meal soaked in sheep's head broth, etc.; also a good dose of castor oil should be administered a day or two before she is due. While whelping she should simply be given scalded milk, lukewarm. The second day after whelping the bitch should be allowed out for a short run of a few minutes, increasing the period day by day.

As puppies are more or less nearly always affected with worms from their birth, it is a good thing to begin to treat them for these parasites before they leave the dam, say about three weeks old. If a small worm capsule or pill be given at this age twice a week for three weeks, the probability is that they will be perfectly free from these pests when they leave their dam and start life on their own account. Worms are held to be responsible for quite half the mortality in young puppies, and have brought to an untimely end many flowers of the breeders' efforts.

Puppies rarely thrive or come to be any good if kept too long together in kennels, and especially in closed up kennels. It is a frequent cause of distemper, no matter how much attention is paid to cleanliness and disinfection. The puppies bunch together and the hot, foetid breath of the whole is inhaled by each, making them weak and feverish, and good subjects for the much dreaded disease. The secret of success in rearing puppies is fresh air, pure water, free and unrestrained exercise, good food—given frequently and a little at a time, access to grass, and a dry, warm bed at night. The fewer the number of puppies kept in kennels the better, and the more chance there is of raising strong and healthy ones. — Rod and Gun in Canada.

The colt afraid of its master is not an apt pupil when it is necessary to educate it. While the colt that never had cause to fear will take to learning as it does to brian mash, or a lump of sugar.

The high price and the increasing demand for good draft horses should induce the farmers to take special care of every draft colt, to produce the best horses and to mature them as early as possible.

Montana stockmen report feed on the range as being below the average this year. Prospects for winter feed are not bright, hence heavy shipments are being made.

Unreserved Sale

OF PEDIGREED AND REGISTERED

Shire Horses



Comprising five Stallions, twelve Mares and Fillies in foal, and three Colts, at the stables of the proprietors on

Thursday, Nov. 13th, 1902,
at 2 p.m.

A number of these horses have been prize-winners in England, at Toronto Spring Show, Toronto Industrial and London Shows.

Catalogues furnished on application, which will give full particulars of sale, pedigrees of horses and how to reach Fonthill.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Proprietors, FONTHILL, WELLAND CO., ONT

COMBINATION SALE

Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle

BY AUCTION

AT SMITH'S SALE STABLES, RED DEER, ALBERTA

Wednesday, November 12th, 1902

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

J. R. Robinson, who is relinquishing farming, will sell his entire herd of 24 choicely bred Shorthorns.

A. H. Trimble will sell his herd of deep milking Ayrshires, 16 in number. These cattle are all registered in their respective herd books, and proper certificates will be furnished to every buyer.

There will also be sold 14 good grade cows and 12 heifer calves. Catalogues on application.

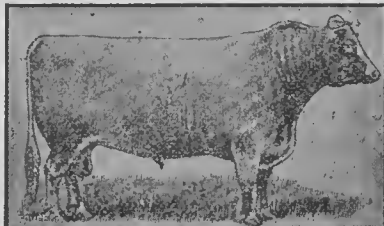
S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.

Weaners For Sale

The undersigned have between 600 and 700 high grade calves and from 30 to 40 pure-bred and range bulls for sale, delivery to be made at the company's ranche on St. Mary's River between the 15th and 20th November next. The young stock are all range bred from our own cows and bulls. The bulls are pure-bred Shorthorn, Galloway and a few choice range bred, all of which can be seen at our range on Milk River up till 10th November, and after that date at our ranche on St. Mary's River, 8 miles from Cardston and Spring Coulee. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

THE BROWN RANCHE COMPANY, (Limited)
Cardston, Alberta

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.
THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor



CYLEDSDALES—Two etallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.
Orders booked now for Spring Plgs.
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO WALDO GREENWAY.

ANCHOR FENCES and GATES ARE THE BEST

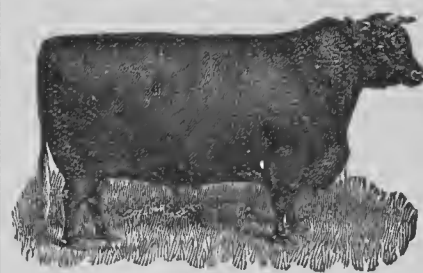


No small wires. No sagging. Cheaper and stronger than barbed.
Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished.
Write for Catalogue.

THE MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE COMPANY, Limited,
124 King St. Winnipeg, Manitoba P.O. Box 507

Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorne bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Bar-rister" (imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

For Sale—8 Shorthorn bull calves about 11 months old, exceedingly good ones. Some fine young show cows and heifers, all from Caithness. Two pure bred Clydesdale yearling stallions, one from imported Prince Patrick, also some grand young imported mares and home bred fillies at reasonable prices.



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month a \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.
Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.
W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.
Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man

ELYSEE STOCK FARM
J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man
Breeder of
SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale
Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent
Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.



D. MCBETH,
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BREEDER OF
CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

A Stock Exhibitors' Union.

Exhibitors of live stock at the large exhibitions in the West have been favored as compared with their brethren in the States to the south of us. For a few years our breeders had their stock carried free, then a small charge was put on, but that has been paid by the Winnipeg exhibition board so far. How long the board will continue to do this it is hard to say. Considerable complaint was made last year by exhibitors of the slow service in handling their cars. Where cars of stock went on to another exhibition the rates charged were so high that breeders complained. The other alternative was to stay at home.

Excessive rates and over-charges by the railways forced the breeders of pure-bred stock at the Wisconsin State Fair to come together to discuss the situation. Some time ago their stock was carried free to exhibitions; now the system of free return prevails, but this is of little use to a stockman who moves on to another fair. Horsemen are now required to pay full traffic rates both ways. This the breeders look upon as the first step to making all live stock pay both ways. Such a drain on the prize winnings of an exhibitor would be more than he could stand, and it will result in the breeders being compelled to stay away from the show ring altogether.

The result of their conference was to pass the following resolution:—

"We, the breeders of improved stock and exhibitors of the same at the various state, district and county fairs unite and agree not to make an exhibit at any fair next year (1903) unless more favorable transportation rates can be guaranteed to us. We ask that we be given a rate of, at least, not more than one-half regular traffic rates on all railroads over which we travel and that helpers, to the number allowed each exhibitor by the different fair managements, be passed with the man in charge."

This resolution was signed by every exhibitor of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry at the Wisconsin State Fair. Copies of the resolution will be sent to every state and other fair board. Breed-



ers in every state will be asked to join in this movement and thus compel the fair boards to interest themselves in this question. The live stock exhibit forms a big feature of every successful show and the breeders have the solution of this question in their own hands. They do not want to make money out of an exhibition, most exhibitors being well pleased if they return home with their actual expenses paid, no allowance being made for the time lost. They are willing to sacrifice a good deal to win prizes, but there is a limit beyond which they cannot go. The failure of the stockmen to attend will cause visitors to stay at home, so that the railroads will in the end lose more than they gain by being too exacting on the stockmen. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of this movement, as it may have some lessons for Canadian breeders.

"It's an ill wind that blows good nowhere," and the sheep owners of New Zealand are realizing the truth of the proverb. The protracted drouth in Australia has killed off their sheep and cattle by millions, and now that there is a prospect for grass and water once more, the Australians are buying from New Zealand by wholesale. As a consequence of this demand breeding sheep in the more fortunate island are to-day worth thrice their value a year ago.

The Pulse of Domesticated Animals.

Pateley Bridge, the veterinary editor of an English exchange, gives the following particulars about the pulse of farm animals that every stock breeder should know so as to be the better able to diagnose any ordinary disease of his farm stock:—

The demand to be told the number of pulsations in a minute is not uncommon. and generally the question is asked in terms that indicate the querist possessed of the popular notion that acceleration is taken into serious consideration when reading the pulse of an animal as an aid to diagnosis in disease. So far from being all alike in point of number, the pulse beats vary even in animals of the same species, and in the same animals under different conditions. The knowledge that in the horse, ox, sheep, pig, and dog the pulsations in health average so many times a minute is in itself not likely to be very useful; indeed, it may lead the tyro astray, unless at the same time he appreciates the importance of character in the pulse. If we take two horses, say a very common-bred heavy-weight animal of the lymphatic tempera-

in the adult; that in the sheep it is from 60 to 90; in the pig, 55 to 75; and in the dog, 70 to 90; but when this is learnt, parrot-fashion, we are only on the threshold of the subject of pulse indications, for it is on character that we have to rely for information as to disease. A slow pulse is when the number of beats is below the normal per minute, and it indicates defective nervous energy such as would arise in certain brain troubles. A weak pulse denotes feeble heart action, and is expressive of debility. An irregular or intermittent pulse indicates heart disease, and is due to arrest of the heart's action at either regular or irregular intervals. A hard pulse is indicative of inflammation or fever—the hard, jerky pulse of inflammation of the bowels is an example. It is necessary also to distinguish between frequency and quickness for they are not by any means the same thing. We may have a pulse described, say, as frequent, small, and quick. This means a frequent beat of the heart, a quick contraction, and a small quantity of blood sent out at each beat. Where blood vessels are much distended we have the oppressed pulse, in which the beat is prolonged and not very marked. This indicates congestion,

vantage of it to drive cattle over. It has been proposed to fence this portion of the boundary line, but so far this has not been done. The continued trespass of American cattlemen has led to a more strict watch being kept upon this portion of the boundary line, and hence the arrest of the round-up party referred to. In this the officers have been over-zealous and not careful enough to distinguish between a simple rancher's outfit and the regular round-up party.

This has brought out prompt action on the part of the executive committee of the Stock Growers' Association, who passed the following resolution:—

"It having come to the attention of this association that an American round-up party was recently arrested near Coutts, on the Canadian side of the international boundary, by a special officer of the Dominion government, and the cattle held for customs duty, that therefore this committee think it right, in view of the far-reaching results of this act, to point out to the government that this particular round-up party was simply following the usual routine of the western cattle industry in taking back their cattle that had strayed from their own ranges, a course which is annually



RESIDENCE AND FARM BUILDINGS OF JAMES IRWIN, NEWDALE, MAN.

ment, and a well-bred, excitable, high-couraged hunter—both horses, mind

you—it will be found that, so far as the number of pulsations in a minute is concerned, there may be a difference of eight to ten beats. At the same time the horse with the faster pulse may be in better state of health than the other. The same difference is to be observed in bovines as regards age, and between the pulse of a matronly cow and a maidenly heifer there may be a difference of from 10 to 20 pulsations—in fact, the pulse, as well as the number of respirations, is always faster in all young animals, while the temperature internally, as indicated by the clinical thermometer, is always higher.

The number of pulsations at any point of an artery simply represents the number of contractions of the left ventricle of the heart in a given time, and if mere number is all we want to know, we need not trouble about fumbling about to find and take the pulse at an artery at all. By placing the ear, or even the palm of the hand against the chest of the animal on the near side, the number of heart beats can be easily and correctly counted, and it will tell just as much, and as little that is useful, as if we count the pulsations at a distant artery. It is, of course, desirable to know that the pulse in the horse is nominally 32 to 36, or 34 to 40 in well-bred animals; that in the ox the average is 46, that it is faster during rumination (70 to 80), and faster in the young animal (55 to 65) than

say, of the lungs, and that, owing to obstruction the blood is, with difficulty, forced along. The following table may be a useful aid to memory:—

Animal.	Number of pulsations per minute.	Number of respirations per minute.
Horse	34—40	8—12
Ox	40—60	12—16
Sheep	60—80	20—30
Pig	55—75	20—30
Dog	70—90	15—25

The frequency of the pulse and respirations, even in repose, depends somewhat upon the temperature of the air, stable, or house, and whether before or after feeding.

Customs Seizure of Cattle at American Boundry.

The arrest of an American round-up party at Coutts, Alta., emphasizes in no uncertain way the need for some amicable settlement of the difficulty of keeping American cattle from drifting over into Canadian territory. At one point particularly has there been considerable trouble. This is where for a distance east and west of Coutts the Milk river, which rises in Montana, flows through Canadian territory from 10 to 12 miles north of the boundary line. Cattle naturally drift north to the river for water, and in doing so cross into Canadian territory, eat Canadian grass, drink Canadian water and ignore Canadian customs officers. Efforts have been made to stop this because Americans have taken ad-

pursued by Canadian stockmen with the Canadian cattle that drift south. We desire to emphasize the fact that if this action is upheld it must inevitably lead to retaliation by the American authorities, resulting in far greater detriment to the Canadian stockmen than to the American stockmen, for whereas American cattle may stray north, Canadian cattle driven by winter storms from the north must stray south. While fully realizing the importance of upholding the provisions of the customs tariff we would respectfully suggest that the officials engaged in these duties be warned to use the greatest caution in discriminating between bona fide round-up parties and others, thereby avoiding the friction that must necessarily result by interfering with the natural workings of the cattle industry."

A bran mash once a week in place of a feed of oats should be given when the horse has a chance to rest the next day. It clears and cools the system and tones digestion.

A subscriber says: "If any of your readers want to tie their rope halters so the knot won't pull up so tight that it is difficult to loosen it, let them bore a hole in the manger somewhat larger than the rope used, tie a hard knot in the end of the rope and thrust the rope doubled, a few inches from the end, through the hole just far enough to slip the end down through for a keeper. It is always easily tied and untied, and if the hole is not too big it always holds. We use it entirely now."

A Great Old Cow.

Sweet Briar, a cow of the Minnesota Experiment Station dairy herd, has probably the most complete official record of any cow that has ever lived. She is now in her sixteenth year and although she has given birth to fourteen calves and has been worked up to her full capacity every year she is still in the dairy business. She was brought to the Experiment Station, October, 1891, and since that time has been on experimental work continually. The books in the dairy office show the kind and amount of feed she has consumed each day and the quantity and quality of the milk she has produced at every milking during the eleven years she has been at the Experiment Station. This cow's record ought to show a few things worth considering and worth knowing. It is generally supposed that a cow's usefulness is past at ten years in so far as profit goes. Sweet Briar is past fifteen years and is still profitable. Again, it is supposed that pure-bred animals are less vigorous and shorter lived than scrub animals. This cow is a pure-bred Guernsey and her ancestors have been bred pure for generations, yet she has out-worked and out-lived every scrub cow of her age that has ever been in the herd with her. While it may be true that most cows are past their period of usefulness at ten years and that pure-bred animals are more delicate than the common stock, it does not follow that this must continue to be the case. Sweet Briar's record shows that a cow may be so cared for as to increase her period of usefulness one-half and that she may be so bred as to possess the higher dairy qualities and still be as vigorous and long-lived as the native stock.

SWEET BRIAR'S RECORD.

The following table shows the quantity of milk produced, the average per cent. fat, and the number pounds butter made from October, 1891, to October, 1901:—

'92	6510.3	5.22	396.19
'93	7352.0	5.00	428.72
'94	4515.6	5.03	265.30
'95	7534.1	4.96	435.75
'96	6604.0	4.86	374.83
'97	7770.9	5.41	491.00
'98	3501.3	5.06	205.62
'99	5301.9	4.95	306.53
'00	5491.7	4.76	305.18
'01	6845.8	4.64	370.59

Av. for 10 yrs. 6142.76 4.98 358.07

It will be seen by the table that in no one year did she make what would be considered a great record. Two different years she dropped below 300 pounds. If these happened to be the only years in which a record was kept of her work she would be considered a poor cow, while the average for the ten years show her to be a very profitable cow. This emphasizes the danger of drawing conclusions from short experiments.

Sweet Briar is a cow of rather large frame though only medium in weight, about 1,100 pounds in her prime condition. She never carried very much flesh, never was a very large feeder and never gave very large quantities of milk but she kept everlastingly at it, and has not quit yet. She will hardly sell for beef when she is of no more use for milk, but it is not necessary that she should. In her fifteenth year she made enough butter to pay for two beef cows larger than she is. This old cow's record will be published in full some time later in bulletin form and will give valuable information in dairying. — Minnesota Farm Students' Review.

Don't water a horse as soon as you unhitch him, if he is very warm. Wait a few minutes, but water before feeding, and do not water immediately after feeding.

William Miller, for 20 years secretary-treasurer of the Municipality of Blanchard, has died at the age of 82. Full of years and honors he was followed to the grave by the local council. He was equally known and honored in Methodist church life.

Dispersion Sale

OF THE
**OAKLEIGH
HOLSTEIN HERD**

I have decided to sell without reserve my herd of 10 FEMALES and 2 BULL CALVES by auction on

November 14th, 1902

The present stock are descended from two cows purchased from A. W. Everest, Reburn, Man. These were Duchess of Oakleigh and Duchess of Ridgemere, full sisters, by Emperor of Canada, out of imported Vida Rooker. The older young stock are by Gladstone, by Waengartner, a bull bred by A. C. Hallman, and the younger stock are by Prince Teake, a grandson of Mr. Glenzie's famous Daisy Teake's Queen.

The herd has been bred and kept for dairy purposes. All stock registered or eligible for registration.

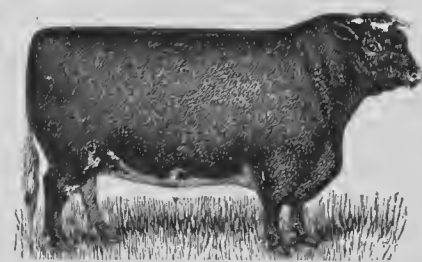
Besides the above one registered Shorthorn yearling Bull, the work horses and implements will be sold.

Sale commences at 1 o'clock. Terms: 11 months' credit on approved notes.

The farm is 6 miles southwest of Rapid City, on sec. 35, 12, 20.

A. A. LOCKHART,

Rapid City, - Manitoba



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

RESTRONQUET STOCK FARM



For Sale—40 extra choice Shorthorn bulls, also 25 heifers from 12 to 18 months old. Our herd is the banner herd of Manitoba, the only herd that was ever exhibited in Winnipeg show ring and not beaten, having 47 open herd prizes to their credit. All cattle sold will be delivered freight free as far west as Calgary and Dauphin about May first next.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE & SONS, CLEARWATER, MAN.

The Gold Standard Herd



Has been strengthened by new importations of some of the very best blood known to the Berkshire breed. Sow due to farrow every month from December to May. Orders solicited for pigs of either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. A few August pigs still for sale, but am sold out of all pigs old enough for breeding this fall. Address—

**J. A. MCGILL,
NEEPAWA, MAN**

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

12 CHOICE Stallions



9 Clydesdales just imported from Scotland. Got by the best breeding in Scotland.

We have also 1 German Coach, imp., 1 Norman Percheron and 1 Thoroughbred.

The shipment includes a number of prize-winners.

For sale at reasonable prices, quality and breeding considered. Can be seen at B. G. Fonseca's feed barn, west of the bay market. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

We guarantee all stock to be foal getters.

HAWTHORNE & HAMILTON,

Importers
Brunswick or Seymour Hotels.
WINNIPEG

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.

A number of remarkably fine young

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
B. P. ROCK COCKERELS**

They will satisfy any reasonable person. Write

WM. KITSON, Burnside, Manitoba

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

**JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
BRANDON P.O., MAN**

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders. Write for prices or call and see them.

**JOSEPH LAIDLER,
NEEPAWA, MAN.**

COULEE LODGE Shorthorns



Lacombe, Alta.

A choice herd sired by such bulls as—
Goldsmith } All Sweep-
Baron Bruce } stake
Royal McGregor } winners.
Young stock for sale.
Visitors always welcome.
P. TALBOT & SON, Lacombe, Alta.

GRAND VIEW HERD

SHORTHORNS

3½ miles south of INNISFAIL, ALBERTA

Head of Herd: CRIMSON CHIEF—24057—

JAMES WILSON, Proprietor



**NONSUCH STOCK FARM
CHOICE
SHORTHORNS.**

For Sale—Four choice young bulls sired by Caitness Yet; yearling heifers by Sir Colin Campbell; cows in calf. All at reasonable prices. Write to

W. E. PAULI, Killarney, Man.



FOR SALE

The imported bull, Sir Colin Campbell, 2nd prize aged bull at the last Winnipeg Industrial; Royal Campbell, rising two years, and two under a year.

Apply to **R. McLENNAN,**
Lakeside Stock Farm, Holmfield P.O., Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

REID & WEIGHTMAN, WESTHALL, MAN. Importers of English Shire Horses

We have on hand for sale Stallions, prize winners at Winnipeg Industrial, 1902, and leading English shows. Nothing but strictly first-class young horses offered. Guaranteed sure stock getters. Prices and terms reasonable.

Address—Underhill, P.O., Man.

DISPERSION SALE

OF

SHORTHORNS

I have sold my ranche and wish to dispose of my herd of pure bred cattle. The herd is composed of stock bull, 6 young bulls and 18 head of females, mostly young, all are registered. Also 15 head of young heavy draft horses, some well matched teams.

JOHN SHAW,

2½ miles east of High River.

CLYDESDALES

and Clydesdale Grades



Will sell stud stallion Stanley—885—, 14 yrs old. Guaranteed good actor. Sure and sound. Also a 6 year-old Clyde of quality and a large number of grade mares ranging from 1400 to 1700.

**D. THORBURN,
Davisburg, Alta.**



BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM
1½ miles west of Lacombe, Alta.

The largest herd of

HEREFORDS

in Alberta. Young bulls of good breeding and quality fit for service. Also a number of females of choice breeding.

OSWALD PALMER, Box 65, Lacombe, Alta.

CLARK, THE CATTLEMAN.

LEAVE MESSAGES AT CONKLIN'S LAND OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

Cows, bulls, stockers, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry bought, sold, exchanged and handled on commission. Ranchers supplied with stockers in car lots.

For Sale—Registered Berkshire boars and sows, \$10 each. Several good bulls, horses, etc. Wanted—Sheep for fattening, and all other kinds of live stock. Write me.



Special November Offering

AT REASONABLE PRICES

5 Tamworth Boars, 7 Tamworth Sows, 3 Yorkshire Sows, March, and April farrow; 5 yearling Shorthorn Bulls, 10 Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

One Berk. boar, one year old, \$25. August Yorkshire pigs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

**T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.**

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales cut of Nancy McGregor, and fillets of breeding and quality.

**TULLY ELDER,
Glen Souris Farm, Brandon, Man. Prop.**

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



BREAKING ON THE FARM OF D. PRITCHARD, HOLMFIELD, MAN.

Territorial Swine Sales.

The Department of Agriculture in the Territories recently brought out from Ontario some 300 head of swine, mostly sows. They were selected by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner's department. The sales were held as advertised in The Farmer, at various points throughout the Territories. In all cases each pig was put up separately and sold by auction to the highest bidder. The auctioneer, S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, deserves a great deal of credit for the efficient and satisfactory way in which he handled his sales.

The quality of the swine, everything considered, was not as good as we would have expected considering the source of supply. The Berkshire sows were a fairly good lot, on the whole, but the Yorkshires had very many inferior individuals among them, which no breeder either in the Territories or elsewhere would care to breed from if he could better himself. We feel satisfied that the Department was disappointed in this as well as the fact that many of the swine were older than was expected, thus costing the Department more money than was intended. All the swine were purchased at a given price per pound. More animals could have been handled for the same space and cost had they been younger, and the results would have been more satisfactory all round.

The boars, as a lot, were also inferior, yet there were a few exceptionally good individuals among them.

The Department took a very effective way of securing the safe arrival at each point of sale of the pigs. They were divided into two cars, sales being made from one car while the other moved on to the next place of sale. The pigs were on the cars a long time, the last ones being fully three weeks. The hogs were thus seen at their worst. The sows had a great deal the best of it, as they were loose in the car, and therefore had more freedom. The boars were crated or nailed in, and had a very hard time. Many of them had not seen daylight or had any exercise for over three weeks. The following sales were attended by one of the members of our staff, and the

accompany table will give an idea of the results:—

Place.	Number sows sold.	Number boars sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average.
Meosomin	23	6	\$35.00	\$12.50	\$18.78
Whitewood	5	3	27.00	13.00	22.34
Grenfell	9	1	26.00	12.00	16.37
Wolseley	13	3	32.00	10.00	17.90
Qu'Appelle	14	4	33.00	11.00	20.76
Moose Jaw	14	5	29.00	11.50	19.30
Maple Creek	11	2	30.50	8.00	16.12
Medicine Hat	13	2	28.00	11.00	16.83

Sales were held along the Prince Al-

scores of thousands dying or dead for miles on miles along the road sides is something a man once sees he cannot easily forget. Then the horrible scenes at water holes or lagoons, with a little water in them when the creeks have run dry, hundreds of cattle crowd into them, sink deep in the mud. None can get out again and the astonishing spectacle is witnessed of hundreds of cattle perishing at once in a small space; some are drowned in the deepest parts, others have still their heads above water but feet fast in the mud. In the shallowest parts the cows are laid in the mud, and their feet sunk straight down in mud,

he had no water at all. Four have died already, and I had to burn them right up—uses up a carload of wood to burn a cow up. We are in a miserable plight. I have lost two stone in weight, and am nearly like a skeleton; my bones stick out horribly, and I am in pain nearly all day and every day.

"You can't imagine the horrible suffering that animals have to endure all over the colony. One large company lost 258,000 sheep in one year, all died of thirst and hunger; another is paying \$10,000 a month for food (which comes from Melbourne by coastal steamers) to keep, or rather to try to keep, his remaining stock alive; another firm expects if the drouth lasts two or three months longer the whole of their sheep and cattle will be wiped out (about 200,000 sheep and 40,000 head of cattle). Imagine 10,000,000 sheep literally starved to death, and no one can possibly help it. Cattle by scores of thousands dying by the same slow, miserable way. It is heartbreaking to see them look at one as if they thought somehow it was their owner's fault.

"All this means a frightful loss to trade and commerce and reacts on the whole community. The government treasury, for example, is \$4,000,000 to the bad this financial year, by statements in newspapers, hence fresh taxation on a half ruined community. The large towns are full of unemployed who have to get relief. Six hundred a week of unemployed in Sydney have to be fed by the government, and about 200 in Brisbane; other places pro rata. Government are turning off a large number of employees, clerks, etc. This makes things worse, and necessities — meat, bread, etc.—all going dearer. The premier says that never in the whole history of Australia was there ever known such a drouth, and he significantly says troublesome times are ahead of us.

"People have to go miles for water to drink, and then it is muddy. The river for miles above Brisbane is tidal, hence no fresh water within 25 miles. Many people we know (as well as ourselves) are half-starved and don't know how to get food—or where."

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



BUILDINGS OF ISAAC BOWMAN, FOUR MILES NORTH OF MIAMI, MAN.

bert line and met with similar success. Of the 300 there were some 80 odd hogs left to be sold in Southern Alberta, but our representative did not follow the sales further.

The Drouth in Australia.

A correspondent of the Meat Trade Journal gives the following description of what he saw of the drouth in Australia. It contrasts strikingly with our own happy conditions in the favored Northwest.

"The frightful scenes of sheep by

and there they all die, and no one can help them.

"In the coastal district we never had it so bad as this year, but the drouth has now been here for above a year. I only remember one shower all the year. Summer temperature in the shade, average 90 degrees; in the sun up to 120 degrees. Consequently the grass has all dried up, and then the water in creeks, too, disappear. We have not been able to grow any vegetables for our own use, we have no fruit, and, worst of all, no honey, and most of our bees have died. Cattle are dying all around. We let a man put some cattle into our place, as



SEVEN BINDERS AT WORK ON THE T. A. NEWMAN FARM, NEAR PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Preventing Grease.

A large number of stallions have been brought into the West the past season. Some of them have had a most successful season and some of them have not. In all likelihood quite a number of these horses will be more or less neglected during the coming winter, if the neglect has not already begun. The following article by A. S. Alexander, V. S., which appeared in the Breeder's Gazette some years ago, may serve as a reminder of the danger there is in neglect not only to stallions but to farm horses also:—

Too often we receive letters from Western States complaining that this or that heavy draft horse has got out of condition, and the symptoms described are about as follows: His hind legs are swollen, the hair is harsh, stands on end or hangs in wet tails; a gray-white, milky, stinking discharge exudes from the skin of the heels, fetlock, etc., and the horse is out of condition, but he eats heartily.

A horse in this condition is an eyesore, a nuisance and a detriment to his breed; and yet the buyer is wholly to blame for the disease, which, as all know, is "grease." When purchased this horse was in the pink of condition, full of vim and vigor, beautifully rotund in form, with clean legs covered with feather of immaculate silkiness. He fell into the hands of a kind, ignorant purchaser, however, and the greatest possible unkindness was forthwith done him. A stranger in a strange place he was regarded almost with awe because of his great size and high price and they stowed him away in a big box stall and lest he should lose weight proceeded to stuff him with corn.

When led out for inspection he often stepped into soft manure and its decomposing tea and was trotted out into a filthy yard and then returned to his box and allowed to "dry off." Possibly his legs were washed when muddy and left wet and subject to cold drafts that played upon them from an open door or window, or not a breath stirred in his dirty, badly-ventilated, dark and dismal box stall. Often he did not leave his prison more than once a week or only for a short time to serve a mare, and during all of this time his coat was not properly cleaned or not cleaned at all. Corn was a new diet to him, and he sadly missed his oats, bran, warm mash, cut hay and roots, and little wonder that a corn-kind of dyspepsia or indigestion was produced or that his blood grew sluggish and his skin clammy and foul. To make a long story short he commenced to stink, and then the owner discovered the weeping condition of his legs and forthwith pronounced it a new disease and blamed it to the horse or breed. How sickening is this history of the poor horse's maltreatment; how unjust the verdict as to the cause of the disease! Yet this is the exact truth regarding hundreds of cases of grease that have ruined good horses and proved derogatory to the reputation of heavy draft breeds.

In our opinion no heavy draft horse should be sold to a Western farmer or company of farmers without sending with him written instructions as to his feeding and general management, and such instructions in a few words should include the following practical, common sense provisions:—

The horse should have a roomy box stall not less than 12x14 feet in size, and in addition to the exercise gained in such a box should be given at least eight miles on the road every day, rain or shine.

He should be well groomed night and morning and his legs below knees and hocks thoroughly hand-rubbed with dry sawdust.

When the legs have become muddy they should not be washed at once but be allowed to dry off, then brushed and rubbed until dry with sawdust. If at any time it should be found necessary to wash the legs sawdust should always be well rubbed in afterward to absorb the surplus moisture, and the less washing the better from November to May.

The horse should not be allowed to stand in manure or filth or on a dry

board floor, and the feet should be carefully trimmed once a month whether shod or not and should be cleansed out with hook night and morning.

It should be borne in mind that the horse is not a Poland-China hog, hence he should not be stuffed with heating corn morning, noon, and night. His food should consist largely of sound oats and bran, with frequent warm mash and sufficient carrots or other roots to keep his bowels in proper condition, and corn should never form more than one-quarter of his grain ration and then only during the winter season.

The drinking water should be pure and should always be given before feeding and hay should not be kept in front of the horse at all times. Rock salt should be placed in the manger and all mashes should be salted.

Saltpetre, resin, cheap condition powders, condimental foods, and all quack nostrums should be avoided. Give the animal sound food, ample exercise, fresh air and sunlight and he will require no medicine—the less the better.

In addition to what has been said in the foregoing it may be added that the legs should not be clipped nor should the horse be pampered under heavy blankets. There is also no necessity of loading him up with fresh eggs, milk or flax seed meal; give him an abundance of sound food, but do not treat him as a prize pig if you would ward off attacks of grease, founder, lymphangitis, azoturia, urticaria and similar troubles.

No man need fear to purchase a heavy draft stallion or gelding if he will treat him as advised. "Bad luck" is generally an evidence of bad management due to ignorance and carelessness.



"No More Hot Branding Iron for Me."

This is a chemical preparation warranted to leave a permanent brand wherever applied to the skin of an animal. This is the first and only successful method of branding stock WITHOUT USE OF A RED HOT IRON. It can be applied quickly and with a big saving of labor over the old method. It can be applied with a cold branding iron dipped in the liquid, with a brush and stencil, or with a brush alone with free hand movement. Over 100,000 head of cattle have been successfully branded by this method, so it is no longer an experiment. Every can is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. Send for circulars giving references and testimonials. Address—

ABERDEEN CHEMICAL CO., ABERDEEN, S.D.
Sold by

BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Mention The Farmer when writing.

IMPERIAL FARM, WINNIPEG

We breed from prize winning Berkshires and Yorkshires. Have some choice young Yorkshires for sale now, three to five months old, both sexes (registered); also for sale, one Yorkshire boar, barrowed Aug. 13, 1901, very large and strong, will guarantee him in A1 condition (registered). Price \$25.00 f.o.b. here.

Also some Fox Terriers and Scotch Collie pups for sale, ready for delivery, bred from imported stock. Address—

J. H. DAWSON
282 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.
Manager "Imperial Farm."

FARNHAM FARM OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

A carload of strong vigorous yearling rams at ranchmen's prices. A few top rams to head flocks, 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes, 100 extra ram and ewe lambs by imported sires. All registered in the A. O. D. R. A. Prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.
Arkell, C.P.R. Guelph, G.T.R.

ANGUS CALVES

Bulls and Heifers, best families, low blocky type. Prices right and satisfaction assured. We have satisfied customers from Winnipeg to the Rockies. Write

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa.

THE ADAM MODEL MILL



Is a money saver. It is built especially for the Northwest trade and is the best mill made for grinding oats, wheat or barley. Ask your dealer for it, or send for Catalogue and prices.
W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

Go to Brandon

AND YOU WILL SEE A STABLE
FULL OF BETTER

Clydesdale, Percheron and Suffolk Stallions

Than have ever been seen in the Northwest. New importations just arrived containing Royal winners in England.

Full particulars on application to JAMES SMITH, Beaubier House, Brandon.

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Prop., Janesville, Wisconsin.

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE

—OF—

130 Head of Extra Grade Cattle

—AT—

Dr. Fisher's Sale Stables, Brandon, Man.

—ON—

Thursday, November 20, 1902

AT ONE O'CLOCK

The above herd comprises 20 cows in calf to pedigreed Sorthorn bull, 50 helpers two and three years old, and 30 spring calves. The said stock being the property of Mr. John Stott, one of the best known and most extensive farmers and breeders of the Brandon district, who is disposing of all his grade cattle to make room for a herd of pure bred, as he has decided to engage in the breeding and development of pedigreed cattle only.

Terms of Sale—Two months' credit without interest, on approved joint notes.

JOHN STOTT,
Proprietor.

J. F. FISHER, V.S.,
Auctioneer.

THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

—OF—

Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs



Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different hogs and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

REGISTERED

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Males and females of all ages. Prices away down, with terms to suit purchasers.
WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man.

66 Years Without Change.

We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P.O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States.

SAVE DUTY AND DELAY.

Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg.

Leicesters



I have for sale this fall fifty choice breeding ewes, from one to four shears.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY,
Balgay Stock Farm, BRANDON

GEORGE BOULTON
Fernton, P.O. Man.
Breeder of

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

FOR SALE—One bull, 3 yrs. old, 1st and silver medal at Winnipeg, and two bull calves. Also stockers by the carload.

SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
KILLARNEY, MAN



BUILDINGS OF DAVID STRONG, THREE MILES SOUTH OF BOISSEVAIN, MAN.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

McIntyre Bros., Olds, Alta., have laid the foundation for a herd of Shorthorns.

A syndicate at Baldur has purchased a Percheron stallion for use in that district at \$3,500.

C. A. Shuts, of San Jose, California, has located a ranch on the St. Mary's River, Southern Alberta.

W. F. Somers, Carman, has purchased the three-year-old Shorthorn bull, Stanley 25th, also a Shorthorn cow, from Walter James, Rosser.

Geo. E. Holland, Norquay, Man., writes: "Kindly stop my advertisement in The Nor'-West Farmer, as I have sold all my pups, thanks to The Farmer."

The Brown Rancho Co., Ltd., Cardston, Alta., are offering between 600 and 700 calves and 30 or 40 pure bred and range bulls for sale. See advt. in this issue.

The American Jersey Cattle Club have started to record the yields made by Jersey cows when they come up to certain standards. The tests are made under strict supervision.

John Lawrence, of Maple Creek, has branded 300 calves this season. Mr. Lawrence has also increased his herd of Shorthorns by purchasing 11 head from the Struthers estate, of Graburn.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin, gave The Farmer a call the other day. He was on his way to pay a visit to his Canadian agency at Brandon. He has recently brought in another car load of stallions.

John Stott, Brandon, Man., is offering 130 head of grade cattle for sale by auction on Nov. 20th. The herd comprises 20 cows, 50 heifers, and 30 spring calves. Mr. Stott is going in for pure bred cattle entirely. See advt. in this issue.

The total number of entries for the International Live Stock Exhibition this fall is 2,947, a third larger than last year. There are entered in the pure bred divisions—381 cattle, 451 hogs, and 411 sheep. In the fat classes—213 cattle, 208 sheep and 125 hogs.

The 19th annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will be held at Guelph, Ont., December 8th to 12th. This is a combination show of both live and dressed cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, also a dairy show. Over \$7,000 is offered in prizes. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is secretary.

J. & E. Brown are erecting at Portage la Prairie a horse stable 40 by 210 feet. It will be fitted with 100 iron box stalls. A sixteen-foot asphalt passage-way runs down the centre. The flooring of the stalls will be clay. The main feature of the business to be carried on will be the breeding and sale of fast horses.

One of the most successful recent Shorthorn sales in England was that of W. J. Hoskin, Hayle, Cornwall, who sold 40 head at an average of \$257. A young roan bull, Hayle Chamillon, went to the King at Windsor for \$1,300. Two cows sold at \$832 and \$520. This is the herd from which Mr. Lawrence last year imported four head.

Martin Bros., Maple Creek, started sheep ranching ten years ago with 600 ewe lambs. This year they had 5,300 head and their lamb crop was 1,500. They have been selling their wethers at two years old but this year have sold some lambs as well. They have sold six cars, or 1,157 head, this season, five cars of which have gone to Kobold & Co., Winnipeg.

Dr. Willoughby of Saskatoon, Sask., has purchased the bull, Prince Teck, from J. C. Bone Regina, to head his herd of pure bred Ayrshires. The doctor now has a herd of 13 females, most of which came from the Prairie Home stock farm and several were in Mr. Greenway's show herd a couple of years ago and were noted prize winners in Ontario.

J. E. Jobson, Spondon Ranch, File Hills, Assa., writes:—"One of my cows, a Shorthorn grade, gave birth to triplet calves on Sept. 26th last (two bulls and one heifer), all of which are strong and healthy and of good size. The cow is a four-year-old and her last calf was born on Dec. 6th, 1901, so this makes four calves in nine months and three weeks."

The entries for the third International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 29—Dec. 6, are all in and General Manager Skinner is encouraged by the outlook. There are more entries this year than at last year's show in nearly all breeds, showing how earnestly the breeding interests of the country are undertaking to demonstrate the value of their breeds as meat producers.

W. G. Styles, Rosser, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Tamworth and Yorkshire swine, gave The Farmer a call recently to make a change in his advertisement. He is making a special offer for November. This stock will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, as he does not wish to carry them all over winter. This year's calves from his stock bull are the best lot he ever had—smooth, well set-out fellows.

The Farmer is pleased to note that J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man., is to have another auction sale of imported horses. Mr. Macmillan deserves a great deal of credit for the large number of good horses he has brought into the West, also for the inauguration of annual auction sales here of imported and home-bred stock of high quality. At least one of those to be offered at the next sale was bred by King Edward.

A few of the leading farmers of Saskatoon district have formed a company and have purchased the Clydesdale stallion, Prince McGregor [2531], by Macnellig [1117], (2992), dam May Morn [2164]. This horse should be a valuable addition to the horse stock of the district. The following are the directors of the company:—President, David Lusk; secretary, C. T. Falkner; James McPeak, Ed. Hope, Jno. Graham and R. P. Barber.

W. H. Ladner, Ladner's, B.C., was very successful with his Shorthorns at the New Westminster show. He had five firsts, best herd and diploma for best bull any age. Besides this he had a number of specials—a silver cup for best exhibit of cattle on the grounds, best registered bull any breed, for best exhibit of cattle the bona fide property of the exhibitor, who must be a resident of the province, and for best animal in the beef classes.

Manitoba stockmen will be pleased to hear that herdsman McIntyre, late of Prairie Home Stock Farm, now in charge of the large herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mead Bros., Pincher Creek, is looking hale and hearty. He and his charges are well sheltered by the Rockies on the west and the Perceps Hills on the east. "Nick" says he will have ten two-year-olds, by Gladstone, 29952, and a few yearlings by Jubilee, 28858, at next Calgary bull sales that will be hard to beat.

Wm. King, Fork River, Man., writes: "The stock we are offering for sale are in good breeding condition, of good color, and excellent rustlers, the sires and dams are from imported prize winning stock. We are offering young bulls at low prices to make room, also cows and heifers due to calve in November, December and January. The herd bull is by imported Guardsman, cows by imported Windsor, also Centennial and Royal Princess strains. Farm one mile from station."

The sale of stock from Ontario brought out by the live stock and dairymen's associations was not a success, the bidding was very slow and low prices were obtained. One man offered to take this lot at cost, knowing he had a bargain. This helped prices a little and we understand that all but three animals sold for more than they cost. Some of the smaller breeders are complaining that it is hard to sell stock against importations of this kind by associations subsidized by the Government.

A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Ontario Provincial Winter Show at Guelph, Ont., and of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association,

gave The Farmer a call recently on his return from a trip as far west as Vancouver. He was particularly interested in the sale of cattle at the New Westminster show and the sheep and swine sales in the Territories. In all he spent about a month in the West, visiting different points and looking into the possibilities of the inter-provincial live stock trade.

Big Heart, the Clydesdale stallion that got the championship at Calgary, is no common horse and should make his mark in the West. He is now five years old, was bred in the north of Scotland by J. D. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh. His sire, Prince Albert, combines the Darnley and Prince of Wales blood in its best form and he has himself travelled as premium horse in the Selkirk and Galashiels district, one of the best breeding districts in Scotland. Mr. Herron, his owner, may be congratulated on the ownership of such a horse and we hope great things from him.

J. R. Osler, B.S.A., well known to stockmen throughout the West from his connection with the Hon. Thos. Greenway's herd, has accepted the position of farm foreman at the Crookston, Minn., Experiment Station. He will also have charge of the live stock on the farm. His two years' experience as dairyman on Mr. Greenway's farm and later two years as head cattleman, has given him a wide knowledge of stock and farm work, which should enable him to make a success of his new work. The Nor'-West Farmer wishes him every success in his new position.

John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., writes: "The imported bull, Loyalty, that I got from W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, to take the place of Trout Creek Hero, which I sold at the spring sale, is doing nicely. My calves this summer from Trout Creek Hero are a fine, nice even lot of the thick fleshed, early maturing kind. Loyalty is a dark roan, two years old, bred by A. Innes, Cushnie, Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, sire, Prince Charles, dam, Jenny Lind, by Matadore. Matadore was by the Duthie bull, Prince of Fashion, by the 300 guinea Cruickshank bull, Scottish Archer, dam Maria, by Victor Royal, so you see his breeding is all right."

Under date of Oct. 24th, W. H. Ladner, Ladner's, B.C., writes: "We have been having lovely weather, only two or three very light white frosts so far. Stock are doing fine and grass is as green as it was in summer. Just about enough rain has fallen to freshen the grass." Mr. Ladner says we did not quite hit it off in reporting the method of his selling his animals by auction, as reported on page 893. He says: "I request the auctioneer to announce that I reserve to myself one bid and when that is made he would announce it as such, and anything over that would take the animal." He offered two for sale by auction at this year's show, but they were withdrawn as the bids were very low owing to the large number on sale brought in by the live stock and dairymen's associations from Ontario.

The Shorthorns which J. R. Robinson, Red Deer, Alta., will sell by auction on Nov. 12th were carefully selected from some of the best herds of Ontario, such as J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; H. Smith, Hay; and W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont. The present stock bull, Indian Ranger, was bred by Arthur Johnston and is sired by that famous imported bull, Indian Chief, and out of Canadian Duchess of Gloucester 20th. Strathmore the sire of the bull Red Prince, is by Abbotsford, the bull that sired so many prize winners for H. Smith. He is out of Moss Rose of Strathallen. The cattle are just in fair breeding condition and are sure breeders. There are 19 head of Shorthorns, two bulls and five calves at foot. Besides the Shorthorns there are 29 head of pure bred Ayrshires, with nine calves at foot. The Shorthorn stock were selected with a view to their milking qualities.

Up to Oct. 28th there were shipped this year from Medicine Hat 12,634 head of stock, made up as follows:—Stallions, 13; geldings, 1,975; mares, 778; colts and fillies, 69; bulls, 27; stags, 3; steers, 8,180; cows, 1,636, and 3 calves. One shipment of 306 head sent out by H. A. Mullins from Spencer Bros.' ranch, averaged 1,539 lbs., which at 4c. means \$61.56 apiece. These were all Manitoba "dogless"

put on the range three years ago. Another lot from the same ranch shipped the next day averaged 1,476 lbs. The cheques amounted to \$37,875.62. Another shipment by the same firm brought \$31,700. Who says cattle do not pay? We are indebted to J. H. G. Bray, Medicine Hat, for these figures. They include the shipments from Stair and Dunmore Junction, which are included in the Medicine Hat district. There are from 1,500 to 2,000 head to go out yet. The stocker business is about over for this fall.

Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man., desire to call the attention of the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest to their advt. in this issue of The Farmer. Mr. Lawrence writes:—"Our young stock this year is fully up to this standard of former years. Parties intending to start a young herd would do well to write us, as we are at all times prepared to give buyers time on payments for our cattle at reasonable rates of interest on their notes. For the last six years we have made free deliveries as far west as Calgary and this year we propose to extend our business as far northwest as Lake Dauphin. We give a guarantee that all animals we sell will be breeders, if not we replace them with others. We also guarantee the safe delivery, at the purchaser's station, of all animals. We have now for sale three grand imported bulls bred by W. H. Hoskin, Hayle, Cornwall, the champion breeder of England. Our prices will be found reasonable and the quality as good as can be found in Canada."

A. A. Lochart, Rapid City, is disposing of his herd of Holstein cattle by action sales on Nov. 14th. The foundations of this herd were purchased from A. W. Everest, Reaburn, and consisted of two animals, full sisters, by Emperor of Canada and out of an imported cow, Vida Rooker. The stock for sale are descended from these two cows, one of which is still doing service in the herd. The older young stock are sired by Gladstone, by Waengartner, a bull of A. C. Hallman's breeding. The younger animals are by a grandson of James Glennie's famous Daisy Teake's Queen. The herd has not been exhibited, but kept for dairy purposes and all animals are either registered or eligible for registration. Mr. Lochart has rented his farm and will take a course at the Veterinary College, Toronto.

H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly, Man.: "My Berkshire sow, Crystal Jewel, 7361, first prize sow under one year at Winnipeg in 1900, had a litter of eight pigs on the 13th of September. The day they were six weeks old I weighed one of them (not the smallest one, either) and it weighed 33½ lbs. These pigs are from a first prize boar at Winnipeg fair in 1901, bred by J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man. I have a litter of eight from my Yorkshires from Oak Lodge Clara 24th, 6863, first prize sow under two years at Winnipeg, 1902. They were farrowed on the 30th of September, and got by an imported boar. This litter will be six weeks old on the 11th of November. I intend weighing one of them then just to see what Carnefac will do for Yorkshires. Maid of Headingly, 5246, gave birth to 16 fine pigs on the 27th of October. They were got by Oak Lodge King. This boar has proved himself to be a great nig getter. I have never had a small litter from him yet. I am going to offer this boar for sale, as I have bought a stock boar from Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn."

Horse Health



is one of the most important things for every farmer to consider.

Dick's Blood Purifier

will build up a run down horse.

It tones up the system, rids stomach of bots, worms and other parasites which undermine an animal's health.

50 cts. a package.

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To Horse and Stock Breeders, Farmers, Liverymen, Etc.

Best price given for long horse hair by T. L. CUMMINS, Hair Merchant, Norway P.O., Canada. Please write and he will quote price and pay all freight charges.

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LOOK!

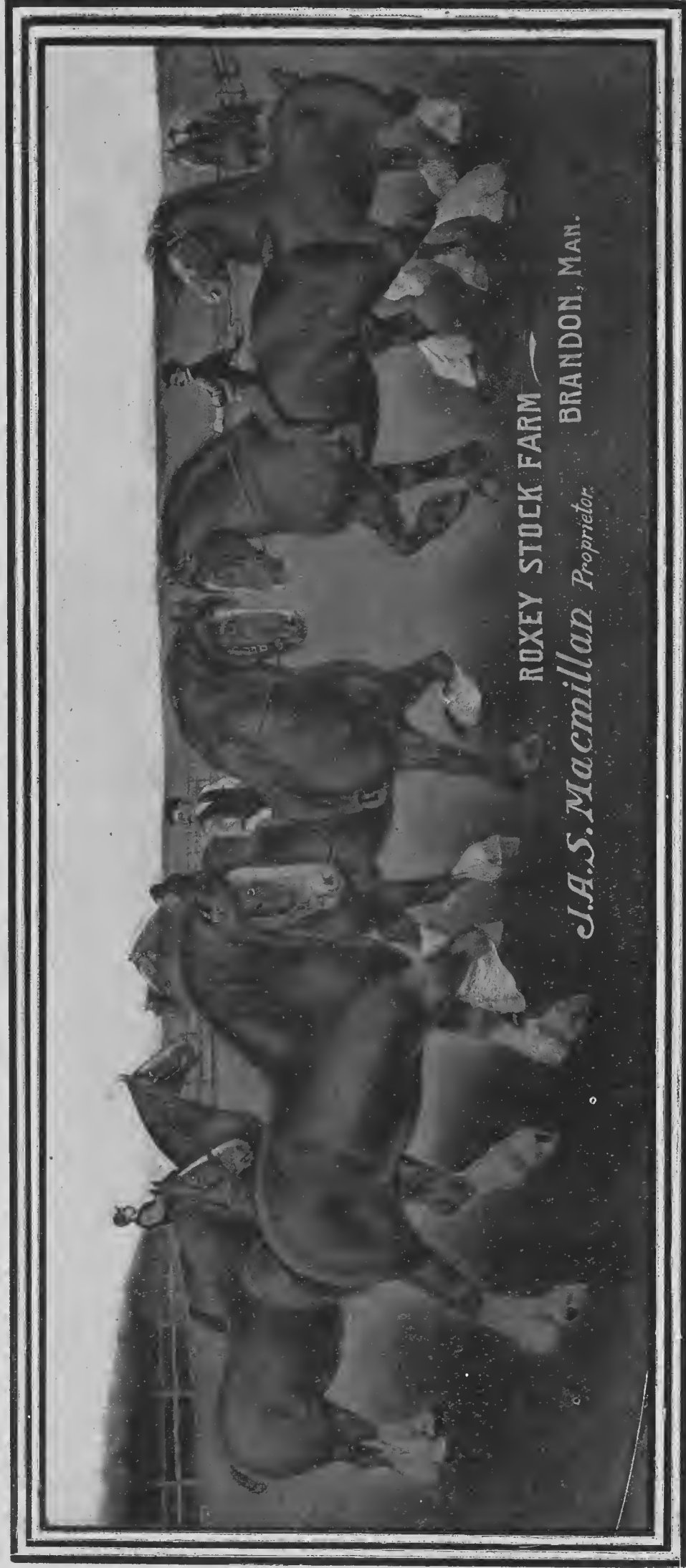
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J. A. S. MACMILLAN'S

LARGE SALE OF

Imported Stallions, Mares, Fillies and Colts.

Wait for this sale and thereby save and make money. Farmers thinking of purchasing a stallion on the syndicate system will have the chance of purchasing at their own price.



The Stallions comprise Imported Clydesdales, Imported Percherons, Imported Hackneys, Imported Cleveland Bays, and Imported Thoroughbreds, Clydesdale Mares and Fillies and Hackney Mares.

Special arrangements and terms will be made to syndicates. This will be the largest sale of pedigreed stallions and mares ever held in the Province, and the greatest chance for buying stock. At the last sale every animal was sold. Watch this page for particulars.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,

BRANDON, MAN.

P. O. BOX 483.



BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF SAMUEL SCOTT, STONEWALL, MAN.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since Oct. 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Fitzmaurice, Assa.—Team of oxen, one has brass knob on left horn, other has brass knob on each horn. Robert White, 28, 14, 4w2.

Indian Head, Assa.—Spring sow, white, with short tail. Lewis Arnold, S.E. 22, 17, 13w2.

Indian Head, Assa.—Broncho mare, brown, black points, brand resembling G on left thigh and T on left shoulder. R. T. Stephens.

Lena, Man.—On or about Sept. 26th, one pair of colts, viz., one black filly, with a little white on both hind feet, apparently about three years old, and one bay gelding, with a little white on face, and white on both hind feet, apparently about three years old. J. N. Barber, 4, 1, 17w.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Horse, bay, star on forehead, white nose and feet, braided S on right shoulder; mare, light brown, halter on and short rope around neck, hind feet white, star on forehead, clipped mane and tail, brand resembling U on right shoulder; horse, brown, halter on, stripe on face, hind feet and one fore foot white. Andrew Johnson, S.E. 10, 21, 9w2.

Rapid City, Man.—Seven calves, described as follows:—One black heifer calf; one small red bull calf; one large red heifer calf, with small star on side of head; one red bull calf, white star on forehead; one small red calf, with white spot on back; one small strawberry roan heifer. James Spearin, 17, 13, 20.

St. Boniface, Man.—Four cows, color red and white, left ear split, one with a bell on the neck, no visible brand; one mare, color red, white face, left hind foot white, no visible mark. Lig. Gagne.

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—One brown bay mare, about ten years old, weighing about 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, shoulders bare.—Roumold Marion.

St. Norbert, Man.—One red and white cow, with mark on left ear, and carrying a bell. John Drever.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Gelding, black, branded combination HP on left shoulder, both ears cropped, harness on. T. C. Bunn, 22, 17, 14w2.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Mare, two years old, bay, black mane and tail, white hind feet, white on left fore foot. C. G. Bulstrode, S.W. 22, 19, 14w2.

Weyburn, Assa.—Aged horse, grey, wire cut on right hip. Daniel Pretty, N.W. 21, S. 14w2.

Winnipeg, Man.—One horse, color black, about five years old, stripe down face, left

front foot white, two white hind legs, branded O on back part of left hind leg. F. Col-lins.

Whitewood, Assa.—Gelding, two years old, brown; gelding, two years old, bay; yearling mare, bay; yearling stallion, bay; yearling stallion, sorrel, white on face; two yearling stallions, sorrel, swollen knees; mare, aged, dark brown, heavy, off fore leg swollen at knee, star on forehead, indistinct brand on nigh hind quarter; young mare, sorrel, hind fetlocks white; pony mare, light bay, black points, white on face; mare, dark brown, nigh hind fetlock white; mare, bay, white on hind fetlock; mare, cream, white on face and nigh hind foot; mare, aged, bay, has bell on, colt at foot; mare, aged, bay, has bell on, colt at foot; gelding, dark, leather halter on; mare, sorrel, very lame; mare, two years old, bay, mare, chestnut, has bell on. Arthur Biggins, S.E. 2, 15, 3w2.

Lost.

Cotham, Assa.—Since the middle of June, a black two-year-old filly with white face and 2 wall eyes, branded T on left hip. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. E. W. H. Trood, 6, 19, 4w2.

Madford, Man.—Four calves, all heifers; one red with rope across forelegs, one roan, one red and white, and one light colored. Thos. Stringer.

Moore Jaw, Assa.—About middle of May, Clyde gelding colt, one year old, bay, large white stripe on face, white hind feet, Roman nose. John M. Brubaker.

Parkbeg, Assa.—Since Sept., 1901, four mares rising three and four years, one branded B on left shoulder, three branded bar over half circle on left hip. Suitable reward for their recovery. G. E. Jones.

Saltoun, Assa.—On August 15th, one dark bay horse, hobble marks on front legs, ebort ears, thick in hind legs, shod all round, had leather halter on with bit attached, came from Yorkton last spring, last seen in File Hills. \$5 reward for his recovery. Thomas Stephens.

Stirling, Alta.—One grey horse, branded 1993 on front feet, left eye white. \$5 reward. Chris. Larsen.

Stockton, Man.—On Oct. 3rd, three horses. One bay horse four years old, branded S H on left shoulder; one roan mare, seven years old, in foal, branded; one bay, two years old. J. W. Sampson, 33, 6, 15.

Stratclair, Man.—Light grey mare; dark grey gelding; black mare, crooked lip, buckskin; bay mare with wolf bite on hip; seven bay geldings and mares. All broncos, some branded vent over three on bip. Suitable reward. John McDonald.

Sunmer, Kapsovar, Assa.—One year and half old red steer with white saddle mark on shoulders. \$2 reward. Herbert Hill, 5, 20, 1.

Viriden, Man.—About 18 head of cattle, including one yearling white heifer, R on right shoulder; one heifer, speckled and dark red neck; one two-year-old steer, red, two bars on left hind leg; four cows, two or three years, dehorned, end of tails off, F or H on left shoulder; one yearling heifer, red spotted, two bars on right hind leg. Walter Wyatt.

Estray.

Abernetby, Assa.—Since September 7th, gelding pony, chestnut, about four years old, unbroken, small brand resembling heart on left side. R. D. Moonie, 27, 20, 11w2.

Angus Ridge, Alta.—Since last fall, pony, black, about ten years old, spot on forehead about size of 25c. piece, branded JP on left shoulder, inverted JP on left hip and lazy B on right hip. W. J. Martin, 3, 45, 23w4.

Balgownie, Assa.—Two mares, black grey, white foreheads, halters on, one branded G2, other combination 7K on left shoulder, one cut in front of hock. Geo. Zacher, 31, 17, 16w2.

Bulyea, Assa.—On Oct. 4, mare, dark bay, 13½ to 14 hands, had halter on; gelding, dark bay, rope and hobbles attached. F. J. Gereln, 6, 15, 14w2.

Duhamel, Alta.—Since fall of 1900, steer, red, aged three years, branded BV4 on right hip. Moise Laboucan.

Innisfail, Alta.—Yearling bull, red, indistinct brand, apparently quarter circle over two bars, on left side. Chas. Fitz-Roy, W 18, 35, 28w4.

Lamerton, Alta.—Cayuse mare, bay, bang tail, branded I on right shoulder. Mrs. House, Tail Creek.

North Portal, Assa.—Horse, aged, black, star on forehead, mane cut, weighs about 1,300 lbs., leather halter on without shank, spurring on front feet. Berderg Broe, 10, 1, 4w2.

Rapid City, Man.—One bay two-year-old filly, solid color, slightly darker points. Information re the same will be suitably rewarded. Hampton Hindson, 24, 14, 20w1.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Running in band, one black muley steer, about three years old, indistinct brand on left hip. W. McMichael.

Valley, Assa.—Since Sept. 2nd, bay mare and colt, with small star on forehead, small stripe on nose, no visible marks, colt lame on hind foot. M. F. Fry, 32, 12, 32.

LOST—About the 1st of October from 2, 10, 1, west 2nd M., one bay pony mare, two hind and one front foot white, white face, with bay colt; also black mare, star on face and spot on nose, with chestnut colt, with white face. Both mares branded Z T on left shoulder. Information leading to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. Fred Pickwell, Glen Adelaide, Assa.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.

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Opp. City Hall Square.

The school that educates you should place you in a good position and the school that cannot do it isn't the school for you to join. Prospectus and full information free.

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WINNIPEG.

The Horse and the Plow

Fall plowing is a time of heavy work for the farm horse. This is especially so in the heavy clay sections of the country and the long heavy drag of eight or nine hours a day is very trying.

The horse that is at all out of condition, or whose blood is in an impure state, is very apt to fall away in flesh under the strain, and will very often suffer from harness galls and sore shoulders. The horses' food at this time is usually hay and oats, and hay and oats as a food for working horses are good, but they are destitute of aromatic qualities and are difficult for the horse to thoroughly assimilate, and without thorough assimilation no animal can have pure blood, and the horse whose blood is impure cannot keep up in flesh under the heavy strain of fall plowing. Herbageum is now generally recognized as the surest and most economical means of keeping horses in condition while doing heavy work. The makers of Herbageum guarantee that it contains no antimony, saltpetre, copperas, resin, arsenic, aloes, or anything that acts directly on the system, and as they are well-known and a responsible business firm, Herbageum may be safely fed regularly every day without fear of after ill effect.

Many reports come in from farmers and liverymen, who are using Herbageum, and from among the many we quote the following:—

Mr. William Gill, who is a dairy farmer at Oakville, Ont., says: "I have used Herbageum for my working horses for a year, and I have never had them keep in as good condition."

From Mr. Alfred Brown, liveryman, of Edmonton, Alta., we have the following: "After using Herbageum in my livery stables, my experience is that it is an all-round good thing. It puts vim into a horse, loosens old hair, puts on a nice clean coat, is exceptionally good for the kidneys, and all right in cases of worms and of bots. As a tonic, blood purifier and kidney cleaner it is the best I have ever seen."

As to the economy of feeding Herbageum, Mr. William Grice, of Palermo, Halton Co., Ontario, reports as follows: "Last fall, when we were seeding, our horses got very poor. We started feeding them Herbageum in half their quantity of oats, and they picked right up."

Mr. C. C. Rolfe, of Bishop's Crossing, Que., gives his experience with Herbageum as follows: "In using Herbageum for my horses I feed about one-fourth less grain feed. I find it a good all-round tonic and not too expensive. It greatly improves the working value of a horse and is very good for young colts."

Under date of Oct. 17th, 1902, Mr. D. Jewett, of Zealand, N. B., writes as follows: "I have fed Herbageum to my horses and pigs and can truthfully say that my experience has been that a 50-cent package of Herbageum will produce as much flesh as \$3.00 worth of extra food will."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and should be for sale at all stores.

PURSE LOST.

Lost, on Oct. 21, between Craik and Lumsden, a purse containing \$52. Finder will be given \$10 reward by sending to The Nor-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg.



HOMESTEADING OF ALEX. FINNÉN, KILLARNEY, MAN., RECENTLY SOLD TO PICKEL & BURROWS.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Inflammation of Udder.

Subscriber, Portage la Prairie, Man.: "I have a cow, three years old, had first calf five weeks ago, udder is quite badly caked, one side still seems hard and milk is stringy and bloody."

Answer.—Milk frequently, apply hot fomentations and afterwards rub the udder well with camphor liniment. A "caked bag" is an inflamed udder, and this inflammation may be the result of many causes, such as neglect to milk, exposure to cold, injuries from kicks, etc., or the entrance of pus germs through the milk duct.

Injured Teat.

W. A. T. St. Rose du Lac, Man.: "I have a heifer that from one teat scatters the milk in all directions. The teat was all right until cut with barbed wire. The original orifice is still open. How can we close the cut? 2. Is there any way of making hard milkers give their milk more easily?"

Answer.—1. It is almost impossible to close the wound in the teat while the cow is milking, as the milk keeps the edges from uniting. When the heifer is dry, you should throw her down and secure her legs, then with a sharp knife pare the edges of the wound, thus making a fresh wound of it. Now wash it with sublimate solution 1 to 1,000, sprinkle it with iodoform and stitch it up.

2. Hard milkers may be improved by using the milking tube on them for a time, but this must be done carefully or you may injure the udder.

Enlargement at Knee.

Subscriber, Indian Head, Assa.: "Last July a horse, 12 years old, got his front leg cut in barbed wire two inches above the knee, cut two arteries; got a bottle of Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure and applied as directed. The wound healed up, but the joint is stiff and swelled to a large size. V.S. advised me to put a blister on the knee. Have done so without any good results. Kindly let me know what would take down the swelling and relieve stiffness in joint."

Answer.—Bathe the swelling twice a day with hot water and then rub in a little iodine ointment, kneading the part well with the fingers. Then lift the foot and bend the knee strongly a few times. The fetlock should touch the elbow when the knee is healthy, and these movements will tend to break down adhesions and restore the knee to a healthy state. Treatment may have to be kept up for some time, but with patience and perseverance a cure should be effected.

Lameness in Hind Leg.

Subscriber, Innisfail, Alta.: "I have a mare, four years old, in foal, who lately has gone lame in left hind leg, will stop and lift leg off the ground and then lie down and hold leg up, seems to be in great pain, only lasts about an hour and then gets a lot better. Has a hard lump inside of thigh. 2. The same mare when worked would stop every few yards to get wind, seemed very hard for her to work at all, is very dull about the eyes, water also runs from her nostrils."

Answer.—1. The seat of lameness is high up, probably in the great muscles of the thigh and haunch, the symptoms pointing to a painful cramp of some of these muscles. The leg should be bathed with hot water and afterwards well rubbed with the following liniment:—Belladonna two ounces, chloroform one ounce, camphor one ounce, methylated alcohol one pint.

2. Probably the collar was too tight and interfered with her breathing. Her general health seems poor. You should give her every care in the way of feed, grooming and stabling, with some simple tonic medicine.

Feeding Carrots to Horses.

Subscriber, Kaposvar, Assa.: "I have often heard that carrots are an excellent feed for horses. Will you kindly let me know what are the principal benefits that horses derive therefrom? In what quantities should they be fed? When and at what season can they be fed most profitably? Can they take the place of condition powders? 2. What do you consider the best remedy against worms in horses?"

Answer.—1. The advantage of feeding car-

rots to horses is not in any special nutritive value that they have, but in the fact that they furnish a palatable change from dry feed and seem better suited to horses' requirements than any other roots. There is also a belief on the part of horsemen that carrots are good for a horse's "water." There is no proof of this, but the belief is so widespread that probably there is a basis of fact. Other advantages of the root are:—Its laxative effect upon the bowels, tonic to the digestive system and consequent improver of the appetite.

As to quantity, it must be remembered that carrots cannot take the place of the grain ration, but can only supplement it, therefore a working horse should continue to receive almost as much grain as if no carrots were given. These may be fed at any convenient time, half a dozen or so, large carrots for each feed. Carrots do not take the place of condition powders, but the latter should not be required where the diet of the horse is carefully regulated.

2. Santonin is the best remedy, but unfortunately is rather expensive.

Raising a Colt by Hand.

S. W. L. Parkbeg, Assa.: "1. I have a colt which is three weeks old, its mother died recently. Will you please tell me how to raise it by hand? 2. I have another mare whose udder is swelled up and hard. I bathe it with warm water and milk her twice a day. Her udder burst to-night and out came blood and matter. What is the best thing to do with her?"

Answer.—1. Cow's milk must be the chief reliance in raising a colt by hand, but should be supplemented by oatmeal as soon as the colt can be got to eat it, then by crushed oats, and finally whole oats and bran. At first begin by giving the colt fresh cow's milk diluted with a little warm water and sweetened with sugar. After he is well accustomed to this you can gradually reduce the quantity of water and give him pure milk if you desire to do so, but undiluted cow's milk is apt to disagree with a young foal. Feed him often at first. The young stomach craves food frequently. Coax him to eat oats by giving him a few rolled oats or oatmeal from the hand. When he has learned to like them give him his regular feed three times a day. He must have building material or he can't grow. Let his milk always be warm and never old and stale.

2. The mare has had an abscess in the udder. The part should be kept clean by washing once or twice a day with soap and warm water. After each washing inject the cavity of the abscess with antiseptic solution, such as creolin one part, water fifty, or carbolic acid 1 to 30. It should soon heal up if attended to properly.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

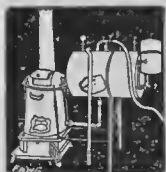
SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest, best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. **WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

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WISCONSIN FOOD is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

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Manufactured in Canada especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American paper roofing is a failure in this respect. Eleven years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-Wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water and fire proof. It is economy to use the best roofing. Send for samples and booklet.

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Dealer in Wood and Iron Pumps. Wood or porcelain iron cylinders for a good strong wood pump, and that will give good satisfaction. Write to

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DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

PILES Cured at home. No pain. Itching Piles cured in one day. Bleeding Piles cured in one week. All other kinds, one week to one month. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Duncan, Specialist, Tyler, Texas. Write for Booklet.



Dairying as Practiced in Denmark.

Canada as well as other countries has picked up many lessons in dairy methods from the Danes. Professor Robertson and other Canadians have visited the country from time to time and observed their work, but the greatest good would come if the rank and file of our dairymen could see for themselves how the Danes do things. Dairy associations in Britain are doing this by making up excursion parties that spend a week or more visiting the Danish dairies. The Agricultural Gazette gives the following account of one such trip made by the farmers and dairymen of Essex:

"Every facility for gaining knowledge was afforded to the party, and no small credit for the success of the trip was due to the several government officials who, with untiring energy, acted throughout as friendly guides, interpreters and referees.

"Denmark, as is well known, is a purely agricultural country, at present mainly, if not entirely, devoted to dairying, pig rearing and poultry keeping. The farms, as a rule, are small, and it is only by co-operation that the Dane can hold his own in the markets of the world. The people seem to be remarkably well educated, and are apparently ever ready to avail themselves of the newest applications of science to enable them to produce a good and trustworthy article at the lowest cost. The government, judging from what one hears, is always ready to help those who help themselves, and no farmer need remain in ignorance of any special information bearing upon agricultural practice, as the government has appointed experts in the various departments of agriculture, from whom advice may be readily obtained free of cost. Furthermore, in all such efforts made by farmers as tend to improve the general prosperity of the country (such as conducting field experiments and up-grading in cattle breeding), the government is ready with material aid in the form of small money grants.

"The cattle seen on the several farms visited were all of the red Danish dairy breed, and very handsome they looked when collected in a herd for inspection. It is the general rule to tether each cow in the grazing ground—in this way the field is uniformly fed off, and the manure more evenly distributed. In many cases, however, tethering is absolutely necessary, as very frequently the grazing tract is only a half or a third of a field, rye, roots, or green forage crops

being grown in the other part or parts. The average yield of milk and butter for two years in a herd of eleven animals seen in the Island of Funen was 8,000 lbs. of milk, yielding 300 lbs. of butter a year. The cows were dry two months in the year. The average price of a 3-year-old pedigreed cow was stated to be between three and four hundred kroner (\$80 to \$110).

"The aim of the Danish farmer is to produce a good type of dairy cow without any regard to beef, and considerable attention has been given to breeding for milk throughout the whole country. On the very first day after landing the party—on the occasion of its visit to the Agricultural School at Ladelund—had the good fortune to listen to an address by Axel Appel, the government expert in cattle breeding.

"The subject of the paper was Danish agriculture, with special reference to the progress of dairying and cattle breeding. After a short introduction, in which attention was drawn to the alterations made in Danish farming since 1870, and to the dependence of Denmark upon English markets for the absorption of its products, the speaker proceeded to say: 'In 1899, we exported 1,430,052 cwt. of butter to England. The export of butter from Denmark has increased from 90,000 cwt. in 1870-71 to 900,000 cwt. in 1899, and to 1,440,000 cwt. in 1898-99; bacon from 85,000 cwt. to 1,220,000 cwt. in 1898; but the export of living pigs has decreased from 194,000 to zero.

"This progress is due to several causes. The number of milking cows in 1871 was 807,513 and in 1898 about 1,667,138, but certainly the main cause is the improved methods of feeding and breeding dairy cows and the greater care and better management altogether. But it is not only the fact that the quantity of the butter has increased; the quality also has gained a high standard,

and thus we are able to maintain our good reputation in England. The good quality of Danish butter is greatly due to improved methods in butter making, and the name of Prof. Segeleke is closely associated with this improvement.

"But still the starting of co-operative dairies has given an immense impetus to butter production as well as an incentive to the manufacture of really good butter and plenty of it. Under the new order of things, the small farmer could get a good price for his milk, and was stimulated to pay careful attention to the subject of feeding his cows, and also to breed and rear on a more rational system than hitherto. The co-operative dairies here referred to are those where every farmer who delivers milk to the central dairy or creamery gets his share of the profits in proportion to the milk delivered. As a general rule the skim milk returns to the farm, and the cream after its separation is manufactured into butter. The first co-operative dairy in Denmark was started in 1887, and now the number of such establishments is about 1,200.

"Mr. Appel next drew attention to the influence of the experimental work of the late Professor Fjord, and to the feeding experiments at present being carried out on the larger estates in different parts of Denmark. He then continued: 'From 1886 the farmers have associated in buying and keeping good bulls for breeding purposes. The Danish State has since 1887 supported this undertaking with an annual grant of \$25 to each association which keeps a bull of recognized standard. The effect of this enterprise has been most marked, as the present number of such associations throughout the country is between five and six hundred.

"Another kind of association between farmers is very noteworthy as indicating the lines of present and future

improvement in the dairying industry of the State. The aim of the association is to make a detailed comparative study of each individual cow belonging to members, in order to ascertain her true value as a milk-producing animal. A record is kept in each case of her consumption of food, with full particulars as to quantity of milk secreted and percentage of butter fat present.

"In order that the tests may be properly carried out, groups of ten to thirty farmers will engage the services of a suitably trained young man to travel from farm to farm and make the necessary tests and records. You will thus see that the farmers pursue a rigid system of selection in breeding stock for dairy purposes, selecting as mothers those cows that yield the greatest quantity of milk and highest percentage of fat.

"Mr. Appel then gave some interesting information concerning the origin and progress of these associations or 'controlling unions' (of which there are now 220 in Denmark), and of the amount of State aid (about \$65 annually) given to each recognized centre, and concluded in the following words: 'The different undertakings I have here referred to are in the first instance entirely started by private enterprise, but as soon as results are obtained that appear to be of general usefulness to the State, the State is ever ready to support such undertakings, and I think that is the proper way to go. It is only fair to say that the possibility of making progress along the lines selected by the agriculturists of this country and the satisfactory advances already made in so short a time are in a great measure due to the work of the high schools and agricultural schools that form so distinctive an educational feature of Denmark, and I beg of you to take particular note of that. You will find Denmark a very little country, you will find many things very small compared with things English, but you will perhaps nowhere find the people in general better educated than here.

"Before leaving the subject of cows it may be stated that every care is apparently taken to preserve the utmost cleanliness in the milking, and the general handling of the milk. The houses are clean, airy and well lighted; the walls whitewashed or tarred below and whitewashed above. The cows are regularly groomed, and there are frequently special contrivances for holding the drinking water so as to prevent any possible spread of contamination from cow to cow through the medium of a common supply. A card of printed rules for the guidance of the cowman is often seen suspended in a conspicuous position on the walls of cow houses in Denmark."

A special despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the officials of the ministry of railroads are considering a project for reducing rates so as to enable Siberian butter to be exported from Pacific ports to the United States by way of Vladivostok.



A PRETTY VIEW ACROSS THE VALLEY OF CLEARWATER CREEK, SHOWING BUILDINGS OF JOHN SANDERCOCK. CLEARWATER, MAN.



FARM BUILDINGS OF JAMES B. GOVENLOCK, ABOUT FOUR MILES EAST OF NEEPAWA, MAN.

Food Value of Milk and its Selling Price.

The Illinois experimental station has issued a bulletin recently which gives some valuable data regarding milk and its value as food that will be interesting to our readers. We will give a comparison that is made with beef steak. Two pounds of round beef steak are worth 25c. The same money will buy five quarts of milk. The following table gives a comparison of the food constituents in 25 cents worth of the two foods:

	Milk.	Steak.
Protein, lbs.369	.360
Fat, lbs.325	.240
Carbohydrates, lbs.542	.000
Energy calories, lbs.	3066.	1682.

The protein (lean meat), fat and carbohydrates (sugar and starch) are the three food constituents made use of in both meat and milk by the human body. It will be seen that there is very little difference in the amount of protein furnished by the two, but the milk furnishes a third more fat as well as half a pound of carbohydrates (sugar) while the meat furnishes none. Commenting on this, the bulletin says:—

"From the above table it is seen that equal values of whole milk and beef steak contain practically the same amount of protein and that skim milk contains nearly twice as much, while the energy value of 25 cents worth of either whole or skim milk contains nearly twice that of beef steak. In other words, the energy value of 13½ cents worth of milk is equal to 25 cents worth of round beef steak. Yet people invariably consider milk as a luxury and think they are economizing by restricting its use as much as possible, although they buy meat freely considering it one of the necessities of life. They fail entirely to realize that the elements needed to nourish the body may be obtained from milk more cheaply than from meat, and that milk takes the place of other foods, thus diminishing the quantity of other nutrients needed. It is for this reason the quantity of milk consumed in this country is not so great as economy would warrant, considering its food value."

We reproduce the summary bearing on the present method of selling milk.

"Half of the milk produce in Illinois is sold by weight or measure without regard to its composition or food value.

"Milk containing a high per cent. of fat is not only worth more for the food but it costs more to produce than milk containing a low per cent. of fat, and its price should be governed by its food values and not by its bulk.

"By standard milk and cream is meant that which has been brought to a certain known composition, thus establishing a true basis for valuation.

"Nearly all milk used for direct consumption is sold by measure alone, regardless of food value.

"Frequently one quart of milk contains twice the food value of another, yet both sell for the same price.

"No other commodity is bought and sold with such disregard of its food value. All milk should be sold according to its composition and milk intended for direct consumption should be standardized, not only that its exact composition may be known but also that definite commercial grades of milk may be established with corresponding values.

"Since fat in milk is the most variable constituent the other solids remaining fairly constant, standardizing is a comparatively simple matter. All that is necessary is to add or remove a certain amount of butter fat.

"A law requiring the standardizing of milk and cream sold for direct consumption would result in justice to both seller and buyer.

"Such a system would be no more difficult to control than the present one of minimum limits.

"Milk for direct consumption should not only have a standard of values but of cleanness as well, and should be produced under rigid inspection.

"No subject is of more consequence to the people from the standpoint of both economy and health, than that milk

should be produced under rigid inspection laws. Such a system would be of as much advantage to the better class of dairymen as to the consumer."

Food Value of Cheese.

Without exception cheese is the most concentrated food known, states Hoard's Dairyman. Roughly speaking, it is composed of one-third water, one-third fat and one-third protein. The following table shows the composition of the digestible nutrients present in cheese and sirloin steak:

	Cheese.	Sirloin Steak.
Water	30.2	48.3
*Protein.	28.3	15.0
*Fat	35.5	16.4
Waste	—	16.5

*Digestible nutrients.

It appears from the foregoing that cheese has only two-thirds as much water as the average beef, has twice as much protein (muscle-forming material) and about twice as much heat-producing material. The waste or inedible proportion in cheese is very small, being but a fraction of a per cent. of the amount of food bought, whereas in beef it averages 20 per cent. waste, and may, in the cheaper portions, amount to as much as 50 or 60 per cent.

If we take into account the edible part of meat alone, we find that a pound of cheese is equal to more than two pounds of meat, and in comparison with the meat as bought, where the waste must be considered, at least 20 per cent. more must be taken from the value of the meat.

At present prices \$1 worth of cheese is worthy nearly \$2.50 worth of beef steak; and the man who finds it difficult to make both ends meet should, in the light of the above figures, endeavor to make the process easier by including cheese in the circle of his daily food.

Milking Methods.

Generally speaking men have adopted one of two methods by which to milk a cow: (1) the wet stripping method, (2) the dry squeezing method.

In the wet stripping method the milker first wets the teat by squirting a little milk in the hand and then wetting the teat. Then the teat is grasped between the thumb and first finger and the hand forcibly drawn downward the full length of the teat, squirting the milk out. In order to stand this kind of work continually the teat should be made of India rubber. Even then any slight sore or scratch would be torn open every time the operation of milking was repeated, the cow would lose in her output of milk and in many cases develop into a kicker.

The dry squeezing method is immeasurably the superior way. In it the operator grasps the teat and squeezes it only, without any pulling whatever. There is no perceptible movement of the arms, and the flow of milk is steady. The superiority of this method lies in the fact that it deals gently with the teat, no old sores are torn open, nor any new ones formed. The cow is not made nervous and excitable, thereby decreasing the quantity of butter fat in her milk—for there is no fact more easy of demonstration than that any undue excitement at milking time will cause a falling off in quality of milk.

The two main points to be considered in a milker are gentleness and quickness. Of these two methods quickness comes first, for a quick milker is seldom a rough one. A quick milker will milk ten cows an hour; a fair one eight. Experiments have shown that a decline of 12 per cent. can be effected by slow milking.—National Stockman & Farmer.

When butter is gathered in the churn in granular form it is never over-churned. Pounding it after it is in a lump or large mass is what over-churns it.

R. A. Pearson, assistant chief of the dairy division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned his position to take up the work as general manager of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, of New York.



Incomparable with anything else in the shape of a Cream Separator.

Montreal
Toronto
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Its the
"ALPHA" DISC and "SPLIT WING"
Patented Principles
TOGETHER WITH ALL-AROUND
SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION

which put the

DE LAVAL
Cream
Separators

IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

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248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**The U. S. Separator has the advantage
of being able to get more cream**



out of the milk than the others. At the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, it averaged for 50 consecutive runs, .0138 of 1% and established

THE WORLD'S RECORD

thus proving its right to its claim of

BEING THE CLEANEST SKIMMER MADE

This, together with its many other advantages described in our catalogues, should remove any doubts that dairymen may have as to which is the best separator to buy.

Write for descriptive catalogue.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

Russian Competition in Butter.

From time to time The Farmer has called attention to the competition of Russian butter in the British market. No doubt some have smiled a little when the idea of Russia causing competition is mentioned; but it is no joke. Russia has a great stretch of very fertile soil, in fact, some of our ideas about Russia and her capabilities are on a par with those of some of our American friends to the south of us and many of our British ones as well, about the capabilities of Canada. The fact is much of the land of Russia is very similar to that of our prairies in character and fertility. The new railroad is opening up Siberia and the Russian government is fully alive to the great possibilities ahead of the farmer there. They, therefore, have been engaging large numbers of Danish instructors to go to Siberia to supervise the management of creameries. The Russian Department of Agriculture have been very large buyers of dairy cattle in England during the past few years. They are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to build up a big trade in butter. Professor Robertson, when in England this last summer examined large quantities of the butter Russia is sending forward and while not the equal of the best Canadian butter it is a good second and very superior to much of the dairy butter exported from Canada. With the determined effort that is being put forth to improve the quality and quantity of the product we need to see that every move we make tends towards the improvement of the quality of our butter or in a few years we may find ourselves left behind in the race.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Here is a 6% Proposition



Any good separator yields from 10% to 60% more butter than any gravity system, but in addition to doing this, the

**SHARPLES
Tubular Separator,**

because of its simpler construction, its perfect build and general efficiency, will pay you 6% more profit than any other separator—besides saving you over half the labor. This we guarantee and the separator must send for Book No. 128

SHARPLES CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

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**W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba,
General Agent**

A Salt Question

There is more of our Salt used in Ontario by meat packers than of all the other salts, domestic and foreign, combined.

Now why is this?

As a salt user, does the answer to this question interest you?

R. & J. RANSFORD,
Sole Manufacturers, Clinton, Ont.

G. B. THOMPSON,
Agent for Manitoba, Winnipeg,
Man.



Fattening Poultry.

It is not too late yet to separate out the cockerels that are to be sold and put them in fine shape for Christmas. If shut up in a pen and fed all they will eat it is simply wonderful how they will take on flesh and increase in weight. It really is a shame to see how good birds are sacrificed at this time of the year. If one goes on the market to-day he will find hundreds of lanky, thin, miserable looking birds that should have been penned up and fed liberally for three weeks or more. They are too thin to sell well and must be very unsatisfactory to the purchaser. This counts against the trade because both the purchaser and producer are dissatisfied; the first won't buy any more of such stuff and the producer is not satisfied with the market, as the price paid him for his inferior birds is not such as to make him feel like launching out in the business. If, on the contrary, the birds are well fleshed by having been penned up and fattened a better price is obtained for them and the consumer is also pleased because he obtains something for his money that satisfies him and makes him want more. We cannot do better than repeat the story of what W. M. Champion, Reaburn, did two years ago. He says: "I took all the late chickens, moulting hens, off-colored cockerels, about 75 in all, which I culled out from the rest of the flock. I put the culls all together in a box stall, 12x14 feet. This box I made perfectly dark by hanging heavy curtains over the window. I placed two long troughs on the ground. One I kept supplied with wheat, the other with milk. I kept them well bedded with straw. In the morning I opened the blinds and let them feed for, say, 15 minutes, and then left them dark again till noon, when I repeated the dose, and again just before sunset. They had no perches, and, being kept in the dark, never seemed to move from the place they were in when the curtain went down. I kept them shut up for three weeks and I never saw a better lot of fowls when dressed. I think they were quite 30 per cent. heavier than the best of the flock that ran at large. I received 11c. per lb. for them, young and old, also a letter complimenting me on their quality."

The Buff Orpington.

Just now when there is so much said about the Buff Orpington as a suitable breed of fowl to supply the English market and when so many breeders are making a beginning with this breed, the following account of the points a typical Buff Orpington should have will be of interest. They are by William Cook, the originator of the breed, as given in the Orpington:—

Cock—Head: small, neat, fairly full over the eye, carried erect. Beak: strong and nicely curved. Eye: full, bright and intelligent. Comb: single or rose. The single comb to be of medium size, erect, evenly serrated, free from side sprigs. The rose comb should be set straight and firmly on the head, full of fine work or spikes, free from hollow in centre, and narrowing behind to a distinct peak lying well down to a head (not sticking up). Ear lobes: medium size and rather long. Wattles: medium length and well-rounded. Neck: nicely curved, with full hackle. Breast: broad, deep and full, carried well forward, long straight breast bone. Back: short, with broad shoulders. Saddle: rising slightly, with full hackle. Wings: well formed and carried loose to the body. Skin: thin and fine in texture. Flesh: firm. Tail: medium size, flowing and inclined backwards. Thighs: short. Shanks:

short and strong. Toes: four in number, well spread. General shape and carriage: cobby and compact, erect and graceful. Size and weight: large, between 9 pounds and 10 pounds when fully matured. Plumage: close.

Hens—Head and neck: as in the cock. Breast, back and wings: as in the cock. Cushion: small, but sufficient to give the back a short and graceful curved appearance. Skin and flesh: as in the cock. Tail: medium size, inclined backward. Legs and feet: as in the cock. Size and weight: large, about 7 pounds or 8 pounds, when fully matured. Plumage: close.

Color in Buff Orpingtons—In both sexes—Beak: white or horn color. Eye: red or brown, the former preferred. Comb, face, ear lobes and wattles: red. Shanks: white. Skin and flesh: white. Plumage: any shade of buff from lemon buff to rich buff, on the one side avoiding washiness. The color to be perfectly uniform throughout, allowing for the greater lustre on the hackle and saddle feathers, and of the wing bow in the case of the cocks only.

A hen belonging to Mrs. Jas. B. Macartney, north of town, hatched out a brood of chickens last March, and now one of those chickens, aged 5 months, hatched a brood of its own last month. Once more this district is on top.—MacGregor Herald.

Remarkable Recovery From Nervous Collapse.

A Methodist Minister Tells How He Was Rescued From a Helpless Condition by

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food possesses unusual control over the nerves and rekindles nervous energy when all other means fail is well illustrated in the case described below. Mr. Brown was forced to give up his ministerial work, and so far exhausted that for a while he was positively helpless. Doctors were consulted and many remedies were resorted to in vain. Every effort to build up the system seemed in vain, and it is little wonder that the sufferer was losing hope of recovery, when he began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Rev. T. Brown, Methodist minister, of Omamee, and late of Bethany, Ont., writes: "A year ago last November I was overtaken with nervous exhaustion. For six months I did no work, and during that time I had to be waited on, not being able to help myself. Nervous collapse was complete, and though I was in the physician's hands for months, I did not seem to improve. At any little exertion my strength would leave me, and I would tremble with nervousness."

"From the first I used a great many nerve remedies, but they seemed to have no effect in my case. I had almost lost hope of recovery, when I heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and began to use it. As my system became stronger I began to do a little work, and have gradually increased in nerve force and vigor, until now I am about in my normal condition again. I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the best medicine I ever used. Not only has it proven its wonderful restorative powers in my own case, but also in several others where I have recommended it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



VIRDEN DUCK YARDS
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
200 young birds for sale, better than ever. They must be sold because I have not room to winter them. Agent for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders & Supplies. Write for prices and Catalogue.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

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Say I Did you see Wood's stock at the Exhibition? They were there, and won 36 prizes, also silver cup for best breeding pen on exhibition, 44 pens competing, and silver medal for best collection of poultry, and two diplomas. Some choice breeding birds for sale of the following varieties:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—



GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers, Attention!

I have bought out the Commission Business of R. Dolhear and can handle strictly fresh eggs, live and dressed poultry to advantage.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HEAVY EGG LAYING.

My stock is going. I have 10 fine young cockerels fit for sale, cheap.

J. E. COSTELLO,

P.O. Box 278, Winnipeg.

Agent for the "Iowa" Incubator and Brooders, the W. J. Adam Bone Cutter and Poultry Supplies of all descriptions. Correspondence promptly answered.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our BARRED ROCK Chicks are fine blue-barred to the skin. If you want growthy fellows.

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK

Write for descriptions and prices.

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Silver Wyandotte Specialist

BEAUTIFUL Silver Wyandottes, EST in CANADA (not Manitoba only) UTTERFIELD (Judge) said so. USY and blithesome BUSINESS fowl; the kind you want. COUNTFUL layers of brown eggs. RED in line for seven years.

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Windsor Salt is very soluble. Its pure white delicate crystals are quickly absorbed in the butter. It makes butter making easier and more profitable.

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Use It Regularly "CARNEFAC"

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UNEQUALLED FOR STOCK

Here are a Few Opinions:

"Splendid tonic and condition powder." H. J. JOHNSTON, V.S.

"Superior to any other kind." J. A. STEVENSON, V.S.

"Free from anything injurious." W. E. MARTIN, D.V.S.

"A good appetizer and blood regulator, having abundant fattening qualities." J. F. FISHER, V.S.

"Very valuable to live stock owners." M. YOUNG, V.S.

"Should supplant many of the so-called stock foods shipped in." H. JAMES ELLIOTT, M.D.V.

"Shall recommend it in my practice." G. VERNON ROWCROFT, V.S.

"The use of this preparation should be entirely free from danger and highly beneficial to horses and cattle." F. TORRANCE, D.V.S.

"I consider it superior to any of the 'foods' in the market." W. J. HINMAN, V.S.

"I have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock-owners." S. J. THOMPSON, V.S.

"Free from any injurious drugs." J. H. SNIDER, V.S.

"I have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock owners as a first-class article." CHAS. LITTLE, D.V.S.

"It excels any food ever put before the public for purifying the blood and fattening purposes." GEO. P. MURRAY, V.S.

"An excellent tonic for live stock, especially those of the equine and bovine species." W. A. DUNBAR, V.S.

"I can safely recommend this food to stock owners." J. L. CLARK, V.S.

"Did a good deal to help her in making such satisfactory gain." WM. WAUGH.

"Recommend it to any person requiring a safe condition powder." J. J. IRWIN, V.S.

"Have no hesitation in recommending it to stock growers as a first-class article." M. B. ROMBOUGH, D.V.I.

"I can find nothing but what would benefit." G. P. BAKER, D.V.S.

"Have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock owners as an excellent tonic for horses and cattle." FRANCIS J. BRAUND, V.S.

"Have thoroughly tested it on young growing cattle and also on fat stock. * * * A first-class article." JAMES YULE.

"From the time they first got it a daily improvement could be seen." W. SWENERTON, V.S.

"Highly recommend it to stock owners as a great tonic and blood purifier." G. A. MCKENZIE, V.S.

"No hesitation in recommending it as a valuable tonic and alternative for horses and cattle." W. A. SHOULTS, V.S.

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Manufacturer,
Princess Street, WINNIPEG



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Thos. Stringer, Madford, Man., writes, Oct. 20, 1902: "We appreciate The Nor-West Farmer, and would not like to do without it."

Reliable Insurance Co.

Subscriber, Crossfields, Alta.: "Is the Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Co. thoroughly reliable?"

Answer.—So far as we know it is, we have never heard anything to their discredit.

Commissioner of Exhibitions.

E. B. R. Pagnell, Moose Jaw, Assa.: "On page 885 of your last issue appears a paragraph respecting the exhibition at Osaka, Japan. Can you tell me who has the arranging of the Canadian exhibit in this exhibition?"

Answer.—Write Wm. Hutchison, Commissioner of Exhibitions, Ottawa, Ont.

Buff Rocks.

Subscriber, Medicine Hat, Assa.: "Could you please give me any information about the Buff Plymouth Rocks, whether they are as hardy and as good layers as the Barred Plymouth Rocks. I have got some Buff chickens and I would like to know if they are as good an average fowl as the Barred Plymouth Rocks."

Answer.—Yes. The Buff Plymouth Rocks are quite as hardy as the Barred variety, and equally as good layers. For market purposes they are superior. The absence of black pin feathers makes a more pleasing carcass when dressed.

Wolf Bounty.

Subscriber, Wascana, Assa.: "Is a bounty paid on prairie wolves in the Regina district? If so, where would I apply, and what part of the animal would I have to show to secure the bounty?"

Answer.—There is no bounty paid for the destruction of coyotes out of the public funds in the Northwest Territories. The Western Stock Growers' Association pay a small bounty on these animals killed in Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta."

Members' Privileges—Dairy Butter.

Subscriber, Battleford, Sask.: "1. If I am a member of an agricultural society, does my membership ticket entitle my family to admittance to the hall when it is stated on the bills that admittance to the hall is 25c. 2. Is butter made from milk or cream that has been run through a hand separator in the true sense of the word dairy butter?"

Answer.—1. Generally no. Some societies, however, allow so many of the family to enter on the member's ticket, others give one, two or three separate tickets along with the membership ticket. 2. Yes. The butter is made on the farm as distinct from a creamery. Though it sometimes is called separator butter it must be classed as dairy butter.

Getting Rid of Bed Bugs.

Mrs. E. Totonka, Man.: "In answer to the inquiry of Subscriber, Manor, Assa., as to what will effectually rid a house of bed bugs, I send the following tested recipe:—1 oz. corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. powdered camphor, 1 pint wood alcohol (methylated spirits is another name for this), 1 pint turpentine.

"Put the camphor and corrosive sublimate into the methylated spirits, where they will readily dissolve, then add the turpentine. Shake well and apply to every crack and crevice in the room and bedstead. The best mode of application is to use a sewing machine oil can, which will squirt the liquid into the deepest cracks. If properly applied two or at most three applications will do the work. It is a deadly poison, so do not be careless if there are any children around."

Note.—We are pleased to have this recipe from Mrs. E. and can endorse it as being effective. We prefer the formaldehyde or sulphur treatment, especially the former, as being much the simpler and more effective method.

The Spread Between Street and Car Prices.

Every day we receive letters calling our attention to the spread between street and car prices. To-day it is 5 to 7 cents. One correspondent from Cartwright, Man., wants to call in the aid of the Independent Grain Company. If he, or anyone else, thinks that the likeliest remedy, we say, by all means try them, for they are financially reliable and mean all they say. We would like to print the whole of this letter, but the overcrowding of our reading columns prevents

us from doing so. We would like to point out in this connection that it is to greatly improved railroad facilities that we must look for a permanent solution of the trouble, and every farmer should ask before next election what the party who wants his vote has done and means to do to solve the problem. After that the grain combine will be less heard of and correct values be the rule. Please refer to our market report and other portions of this issue in connection with the same subject.

Scrubland Wheat.

Am. Van de Ponssele, Deloraine, Man.: "The article on 'The influence of environment on wheat,' in your issue of October 6th, is very interesting to every observant farmer. On the question of why Red Fyfe sown on scrub land generally gives a sample of grain that would easily class as White Fyfe I will try to give you my opinion after 12 years of grain growing in Manitoba. I tried the prairie farm first and am now a convinced apostle of the scrub land farm."

"It is generally taken for granted that too rich ground, too much straw and leafy growth, have a tendency to produce soft and white grain, and also to make the crop late in ripening. When the grain ripens very fast, and the rich juice of the leaves is scorched by the sun, hot winds or the rust, the kernel is generally a little smaller but very red. This year I noticed many fields, on the prairie, showing a queer sight a few days after the blossom was gone. All leafy growth had disappeared and dried up or rusted away; I thought it a pity to see nothing left but the stems and the heads showing a green side. I expected a poor sample from it, but at threshing it turned out the finest sample of 1 hard."

"At the same time, in our bush wheat, the whole plant turned golden yellow and ripened nicely in the natural time, giving a bigger berry, but white. The bush wheat I was cutting on the green side (too green altogether) gave me a very fine sample of all red grains. Some years our hush wheat is quite red, but it is always red when cut very green, notwithstanding it is not shrunken, and makes 1 hard."

"My conclusion from the above observations is that, in seasons when the kernel of the grain has ample time to absorb the food or juice contained in the leafy parts of the plants, it grows bigger and turns white, but keeps red when the process of ripening is overhastened."

"Now, Mr. Editor, permit me a question, which is of the greatest importance, if the government wants the scrub lands settled. Why is it that our bush grain is classed 1 or 2 northern, 3 or 6 cents less than 1 hard? The millers in the neighborhood will take in this very same wheat sheaf of the red prairie wheat, saying that our grain gives more flour of the best quality than that of the prairie."

Note.—We welcome very heartily this letter from an intelligent and observant foreign settler. The subject is full of interest and the main point he makes that a check on the profusion of leafy growth natural to bush land wheat is well worthy consideration, especially in connection with the whiteness of the berry noticeable this year on open prairie farms that previously made a red sample. The flour from such wheat does show a fine sample, but it is only by careful chemical analysis that the gluten strength of such flour can be ascertained.

Branding Letters.

K. S. C., Avenhurst, Assa.: "1. Where can I get a brand for burning a number on the hoofs of my horses before turning them out for the winter? 2. Can you tell me if there is any really good stubble burner on the market yet? It would be the making of the Northwest if a good burner were put on the market and used generally throughout the country, as a large area of stubble is cropped every year, and where a good burn is obtained a very fair crop is almost always the result."

Answer.—1. Address A. B. Call, 499 Main St., Winnipeg, who can supply letters 8 or 1/2 inch at 25c. each. The branding iron or holder to hold the letters costs 75c. for two letters, \$1 for three, and \$1.50 for four letters. 2. There is no reliable stubble burner yet on the market.

Dehorning Cows.

F. C., Aldrie, Alta.: "Will you kindly give me some information in reference to dehorning cattle? Which is preferable, a saw or dehorning machine? Can the horns be taken off with safety in cold weather, or after this date? Should tar be put on the head? How should the animal be fastened? I want to dehorn 150 head, mostly cows."

Answer.—By the time you could do the dehorning now we fear it would be too late and there would be danger in doing it. Either the saw or the clippers can be used. The former makes perhaps the nicer job, but is somewhat slow. The clippers are quickly used and are very satisfactory. When done at a proper season no tar need be put on. On page 668 of August 5th issue will be found a description, with illustration, of a dehorning rack.

Price of Milking Machine.

Subscriber, Colebrook Ranch, Kamloops, B.C.: "Could you oblige by letting me know the price of that milking machine and where I could get one? You gave an account of one recently which was patented by two farmers in the States."

Answer.—Address W. R. Thatcher, Oskaloosa, Iowa, U.S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE POSTAGE

—ON—

Royal Crown Soap Wrappers

The post office authorities have advanced the rate on "Printed Matter," and the postage now required is one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. Therefore the postage for

25 Royal Crown Wrappers is 2c.

50 Royal Crown Wrappers is 4c.

100 Royal Crown Wrappers is 8c.

The postal regulations require the parcel to be left open at one or both ends, and a letter must not be enclosed, but you are permitted to enclose your name and post office address, otherwise they will be destroyed by the P.O. Department, and will not reach us.

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If you want a small bottle of the very best made send us from 50 cents to any amount you wish and we shall send you the best obtainable.

We have one thousand dollars worth to sell in this way.

IN BRUSHES HAIR, CLOTH, TOOTH AND NAIL

Send any amount you like, stating the kind you wish and we will send you a brush. If it is not suitable send it back and get your money refunded.

A splendid chance to get good articles at a small cost. Address

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Dept A, BRANDON

Pure Bred vs. Grade Controversy.

Joseph Fisher, Millarville, Alta., writes: "My attention was called to 'Newhills,' as a fresh man in the controversy, which partly arose from a letter I wrote to you in July last. I beg a short and last reply. It seems to have given him any amount of pleasure to read the letters and to consider in his mind these critics, as he calls Rancher and Fisher, as unskilled, inexperienced men that always end by pointing the wrong moral and that cannot appreciate a good stud or bull when brought to their door. He is cocksure he can wave away the fog. This reminds me of a case years ago when a number of us had been fighting prairie fires all night, and in the morning at daybreak we dissuaded as to the way home, and nine-tenths of us wanted to go west, everything pointed that way. At last we let loose an old cow horse and he struck off in the opposite direction; we followed and landed home. If Newhills be a rancher, he may have to follow the horse. He seems to admit everything that proves our case better than we have been able to do. He first says that aspirants buy pedigreed cattle—he calls them pedigree scrub breeders—and they bring that class out for sale in perfection. And we are told to buy them because they have long ancestry. Again he admits that Mr. Marr made sad mistakes by buying long-ancestry cattle spoiled by feeding, or by cooping together in badly ventilated hank barns. Every year these are another class we are advised to buy, and after we get them we cannot sleep on cold nights for fear lest they or their offspring will be found dead in the morning. After these two classes are drawn from the whole there are not many left to pick from.

"Again he holds up Shorthorns placed at Binscarth in 1883, with high grade cows attached, and shows what a grand success these grade bulls were, and made Russell and Westbourne districts noted for their good commercial cattle. By this he proves the pure bred bull was an instrument used, if well mated, to produce good transmitters and sires for the country. He thinks we are like the Manchester man, who would give his vote but 'nay his money.' Allow me to say he has missed his mark, because I could show him that I appreciate a good bull and am not my money. I happen to be the man who told Mr. Rawlinson six years ago that Robin Adair was the best Hackney sire in America. I bought his son, Crowfoot, from imported Fimber Pride, and I have been using him here for three years. I am using and have used other pure sires of equal merit. Looking back over sixteen years here, I have used three sires that would not register that have proved best.

"Again I may remind him that he holds up two sires as pre-eminent that were not appreciated at our doors. It so happens that I have here in use a son of both of these sires, viz., Robin Adair and the Binscarth bull of 1883. I am using for three years Village King 2nd, from Jos. Lawrence, by his sire Indian Warrior, dam Village Lily. I am using and have used other sires of equal breeding, but on looking back I find a bull whose dam was thrown out of the Dominion Herd Book (grade), and a bull from the Binscarth bull of 1883 (grade), were decidedly the best stock bulls for this country.

"Newhills slings his sarcasm, smiles to himself, and says he never heard of a 'humili' introduced to give constitution to Shorthorns. Neither did any other person. But it seems he knew A. Cruickshank and McCombie four years before I did and knew the difficulty he had in carrying out his plan. I may say, if he will tell me what became of Mr. Bate's Argyleshire heifers by Ketton 1st and Ketton 2nd, in the forties, I will tell him how A. Cruickshank got most of his foundation and what they were. These are facts from 'The Druid,' on whose estate I was trained.

"The Druid' was the gentleman who spent his money and time, with and without Mr. Coates' Herd Book foundation, searching for news on sporting life and Shorthorns, from Land's End to John o'Groat's. He was the winner of the 100 guinea prizes given by the Royal Agricultural Society, for essays on the rise and progress of Shorthorns."

Editorial Note.—We have no desire to interfere in the discussion between Mr. Fisher and Newhills. It is evident that the Aberdonian patriarch has considerably stirred up the old English rancher, but this is more than a personal controversy. Mr. Fisher tells us now that he is an ardent supporter of pure bred sires and pays good prices for them if they are individually good, his last point, the importance of skilled selection, even among pedigree stock, is one which every intelligent breeder will heartily endorse. But in his July letter he told us that in England, when the object to be attained is profitable beef making, better prices are frequently paid for unregistered than registered bulls. If he did not mean us to understand that pedigree was of comparatively small importance in beef production, what did he really mean? In his present letter he eagerly clutches at the information supplied by Newhills about the effect of the introduction of well graded females at Binscarth, to support his views. But it is well known to all stockmen of that district that though good looking sons of such females were used and, let us admit for what it is worth, used to good advantage as sires by men who could not afford to buy a pure bred male, the best men of that very district strongly favored a pedigreed bull and paid a high price for such a bull. But Mr. Fisher and a good many others of his persuasion apparently find it easy to forget that the female offspring of both pedigreed and high grade bulls had a large share in the grading up process to which, in combination with suitable pastures,

the quality of the beef product of that district is, we think, justly due. It will be found that at both Binscarth and other places we might name, the owners of pure bred females were forced in self defence to give the service of pedigreed bulls at a low price, or no price at all, that there might be no risk of their cows being got at and ruined in value by contact with the good looking grades which, as we understand him, Mr. Fisher champions.

One word more about those unpedigreed English bulls which Mr. Fisher lauds so highly. He only tells half the truth about them. The rank and file of English owners and breeders of pedigreed live stock are so numerous that it is only in the case of exceptionally promising specimens that they care to go to the expense of registration. But the buyers of such unregistered bulls know perfectly well that they are as pure in blood as the animals sold in the next ring, with fully attested pedigrees. A shrewd local stockowner puts down at their proper value the extra feeding and grooming the show bulls have had, and prefers the more plainly fed and more robust young bull that has had no grooming and blanketing, leaving the fancy article to attract the monied novice.

At this point The Farmer took up Mr. Fisher when he first put forth his views in these columns. In support of those views he now goes on to tell us that he has had great experience in England as well as here and had the privilege of "sitting at the feet of Gamaliel" in the person of a stock oracle known as "the Druid," with whom he was at one time a farming pupil. Now either Mr. Fisher knows or does not know, what we have here said, and not for the first time, as to the wide difference between a non-pedigreed English Shorthorn and an Alberta grade of the same breed. If he did not up to this date know the exact breeding status of a non-registered English bull, he must have been shallow in his perception. If he did know and used the fact to bolster up his advocacy of grade bulls here, what are we to think of his logic?

There are special reasons why this question of grade sires in Alberta should be fully ventilated without delay. Our columns show that men who own bulls by the hundred are every year becoming more particular about using only pedigreed bulls. We readily admit that stockmen with limited experience do make serious mistakes when they buy, usually from Ontario, at all fed bulls, too tender for ordinary use on the ranch. But the question is not, as we understand it, between grade bulls of good quality and overfed or underfed ones with a paper pedigree as their best recommendation. As we have already said, the verdict of universal experience is against the grade, and if Mr. Fisher, or any one else, will show that that view is a mistaken one, there will be ample room in The Farmer for any one who can tell our readers something to the purpose. On this, the only important point in such a discussion, we honestly confess we do not know which side of the fence he stands.

Taking Water into Barn.

Subscriber, Red Deer, Alta.: "We are boring a well 900 feet from the barn. Supposing we strike a spring that will raise water to 10 or 15 feet from the surface of ground, would we be able to force that water into barn by hand? From the well to the barn there is a drop of about eight feet in the 900 and when the water gets to the base of barn we have to raise it about 8 feet into a tank, so that top of tank is about level with top of well. Would you tell us also at what depth from the surface the pipe should be laid so as to be out of danger from frost, and the manner in which it should be laid? We were thinking of putting it in a wooden box packed with mineral wool. What inch piping would you recommend for conveying the water from the well to the tank, as we think of having a small engine in time that could be used for this work?"

Answer.—If the top of the well is level with the top of the tank, then the water can be carried without a force pump. Place a small tank under the spout of an ordinary pump and connect it with the pipe running to the tank. Water will find its level. If the pipe runs up the outside of the tank, turns over, and runs down the inside until it comes within a few inches of the bottom it will act as a syphon and carry the water more surely. We think this plan will work, if it does not, raise the tank at the pump a foot or so in order to give a little "head" to the water. If it is desirable to put a force pump in we would try and arrange for the water to leave the pump at a level with the pipe in the ground. This would save lifting the water that height. The pipe should be 1½ or 1¾ inch. An inch pipe would probably do, but the larger one will give better satisfaction. It should be put in the ground about six feet. Your idea of putting it in a wooden box is a good one, but we would not pack it with mineral wool or anything else. The air space around the pipe in the box is the best packing. If at any place the ground is extra exposed and the frost likely to penetrate there deeper than elsewhere, it should be protected with a layer of straw manure.

Buying Wood.

Ben A., Elkhorn, Man.: "Please tell me if I can buy wood from the Northwest Territories and ship by rail into Manitoba."

Answer.—There is no restriction that we know of.

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- 80 inch heavy brown Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. A great wind and rain protector. Good value. Sent express prepaid, \$2.50 each, \$5.00 pair.
- 80 inch 10 oz. white Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck, rain and wind proof. Sent express paid for \$2.75 each, \$5.50 per pair.

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BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF CANADA

WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, Nov. 5th, 1902.

The fine weather that has prevailed until just recently has been very favorable to the farmers in finishing up their work. This has kept them busy and as a result has prevented them doing business, consequently trade in the country has been somewhat slow. The fine weather has seriously interfered with the sale of winter clothing and this in turn has had some effect on the wholesale trade in that country merchants are holding back orders for spring goods until they see how those they already have on hand move out. The recent rain and later the snowfall will stimulate the sale of winter goods. Lumber is scarce. The price of fuel still keeps up, but a cargo of Pennsylvania hard coal is on the way west now, and values may drop a little. Trade in farm implements is low and collections are the order of the day.

Wheat.

The wheat blockade is now about perfect. The railroads are, we believe, doing their best, but that best is limited to a little over 300 cars a day simply because the terminal facilities at the lake front can handle no more. Application has been made by the Grain Commissioner to the Government to keep the lighthouses going till Dec. 12th, and to the underwriters to extend the insurance to the same date, which would, if granted, as we expect it will be, allow another million bushels to get out.

There is not much falling off in values at the lake front, nor likely to be if the American markets keep steady, but for all inland business the blockade is already shading off values and at some points, such as the Prince Albert branch, values to-day, even on the car, are not much above prospective July prices, simply because it is doubtful, at the rate cars are moving, if all the cars now loading will get forward before navigation closes. In ten days at most prices for points outside Brandon will be regulated by the value for July delivery, for the simple reason that a car at Fort William which cannot get through the elevator, will be worth less than if it had been lying in a local elevator. Local elevators are as well full as empty after the end of this month because storage at Fort William must be paid for.

We have many complaints about the spread between street and car prices, and regret that the pressure on our space will not allow us to give a sample of them. They all come to the same thing. For a week or ten days cars on track will be worth Fort William figures, less local freight. But every pound

of wheat bought from now on, either at the elevator or on the street, has its present value fixed by its prospective value when shipped from Fort William next July. People who do not own elevator space in the country will have to store in the terminals, paying storage, insurance and interest for six months, taking their chances of a rise or fall in the world's markets from now on. After the contents of those terminals are cleared out, then, but not till then, will the contents of the country elevators have their chance to unload. Such being the situation, the man who has his wheat stored in a safe place on his farm and is not hard pressed for cash, will most likely do better than to sell now at street prices, which are not likely to improve from now on. Farmers naturally resent the squeeze in prices and point to the "cinch" which dealers are now putting on. But there are millions of bushels for which 60 cents or near it was paid a month ago, that lie dead in the elevators for want of transportation, and no matter who owns that wheat or what was paid for it, it is worth to-day five cents less than was paid for it.

It is not our business to decide what elevator companies should pay for wheat in the present emergency. We are merely explaining the situation, as we see it, after carefully going over the whole ground and making a special trip to Fort William to get acquainted with all the facts. One point more we may mention. As is now well known, the engine at King's cleaning elevator was wrecked, and may be able to do very little more work this season. This means that the men who bought wheat mixed with wild oats subject to say 3 per cent. dockage, can neither sell nor move it and must be badly hit by the consequences of this accident at the start of the cleaning season.

In other parts of this issue considerable attention has been given to the blockade, but the whole case may be told in a line. Our railroads are away behind the requirements of the country and the question for all of us is "In what way and how soon can the trouble be remedied?"

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report for Wednesday, November 5th, 1902, says:—

Wheat.—Yesterday being the biennial congressional election day in the States, there were no American markets. European markets were reported unchanged from the day before. To-day Liverpool is unchanged to 4d. lower and Paris is unchanged. The American markets opened a shade lower and became quite weak, declining fully 3c. from the opening. In the last hour, however, they had a good rally, caused by a moderate increase in the world's visible and reports of large purchases at New York of Manitoba wheat for Australia. This caused shorts to cover eagerly and the close was firm at 73c. lower to 74c. higher than Monday. Primary receipts are very heavy and for the two days are 1,250,000 bush. more than for the same two days last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 3,556,000 bushels, against an increase of 5,587,000 bushels last week and an increase of 3,084,000 bushels last year.

Chicago Dec. closed 71½c.; May, 73½c. to 74c. Minneapolis Dec. closed 71½c. to 74c.; May 72½c. to 74c.

Manitoba wheat is quiet. When American markets declined to-day 71½c. was best offer for spot 1 hard and 69½c. for spot 1 Nor. This afternoon (2 p.m.) best offers are spot wheat 71½c. 1 hard, 69½c. 1 Nor., and for delivery first half November 1 hard 71½c. and 1 Nor. 69½c. Delivery up to 25th November 1 hard 71½c., 1 Nor. 69½c., and delivery all November 1 hard 71c., 1 Nor. 69c. 2 Nor. is worth 3½c., 3 Nor. 5½c. and No. 4 wheat 9½c. under 1 hard. All prices are in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Oats are wanted at 28c. for No. 2 white and 29½c. for No. 1 white in store Fort William.

The report of receipts and shipments at

the lake front for the two months ending Oct. 31, 1902, reads as follows:—

Wheat receipts—	
Fort William, C. P. R.	8,229,025
Port Arthur, C. N. R.	2,240,415
Port Arthur, J. G. King	351,867
Wheat shipments by grades—	
No. 1 hard	5,276,691
No. 1 Northern	2,504,942
No. 2 Northern	266,169
Inferior grades	371,239
Wheat shipments by elevators—	
Fort William, C.P.R.	6,849,758
Port Arthur, C.N.R.	1,661,537
Port Arthur, J. G. King	307,746

Total shipments.	8,819,041
Total receipts at all terminal elevators—	
Wheat.	10,821,307
Oats	86,695
Barley	7,130
Flax	12,355

Last year's shipments of wheat within the same period totalled 5,860,220 bus. The C. P. R. at Fort William was then the only shipping point.

In the first four days of November the wheat inspections on the C. P. R. have been 941 cars, on C. N. R. 316 cars.

Oats.

The movement in oats is about completely paralyzed for want of cars. The Winnipeg trade is just working from hand to mouth. Prices here are No. 1 white 27½c., 2 white 26½c., feed 25c.

Barley.

Little doing. Malting qualities 33c. to 35c., feed 27c. to 28c.

Spelt.

Spelt 30c.

Flour.

Patents \$2, seconds \$1.85.

Horses.

The demand for general purpose horses is good and that for heavy horses for the woods is also good. Values keep well up and supplies are being drawn from Ontario and Montana.

Cattle.

Export shipments continue going east, but the movement is drawing to a close, and the middle of the month or very soon after will see the close of this year's export trade. The old country market is somewhat easier but it has made no change in prices here, which are 4c. per pound at point of shipment for choice export steers. Values run down to 3½c.

Butchers' cattle are steady and plentiful at 3c. to 3½c.

Choice feeders are plentiful at 3c. to 3½c., and more should go into farmers' yards for winter feeding. Many of our western cattle not fit for export go on to Ontario feeders.

McHUGH-CHRISTENSEN CO.

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Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and 3c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

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BRANDON, - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.
Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

Mill Feed.

Bran \$12.50, shorts \$15.50, oat chop \$19, barley \$16, spelt \$15.

Sheep.

The movement is light and values range from 3c. to 3½c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Lambs are worth 4½c. to 4½c.

Hogs.

The movement of hogs is quickening a little and receipts are heavier than for some time past. We quote 6½c. for choice weights off the cars at Winnipeg. Lower grades bring lower prices. The prospects are for lower prices just as soon as any strong movement begins.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Most of the creameries have now closed and practically all of the make has been contracted for. Those that are running for the winter are getting as high as 23c. for their fresh made butter, while at country points values run down to 20c.

Dairy.—Receipts are light and choice grades are very scarce. For best lots dealers are paying 14c. to 16c. here, and for seconds 12c. to 14c. Choice bricks are worth as high as 20c. delivered in Winnipeg. Values are likely to rule high this winter and those who have cows milking will get good prices.

Cheese.—Supplies are now all in jobbers' hands and we quote the price they are now asking the retail merchants, which is 13c. to 13½c. a pound. Considerable Ontario cheese is being offered.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—So far the receipts of poultry have been light, but they are steadily increasing. We quote: Turkeys 10c. to 12c. per pound, chickens 8c. to 11c. according to quality, ducks and geese 9c. to 10c. Game is getting scarce. Dealers will soon be ordering their supplies for Christmas.

Eggs.—Very few eggs are now coming in and the market is pretty well cleaned up. It looks as though eggs would be very high this winter. We quote 20c. for fresh eggs by the case subject to candling. Pickled eggs are now jobbing to the retail trade at 20c.

Potatoes.

The going price at country points would be from 20c. to 25c. per bushel by the carload. In the city, by the load, 25c. to 30c. is the going price.

Fruit.

There has been a large lot of grapes on the market, which usually go off at 30c. a basket by the 100. Winter apples are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per hhl. f.o.b. here. Snow apples are \$5 per hhl.



Wise Man's Wagon.

The man who has had experience in running a wagon knows that it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Our **ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS** have given a new lease of life to thousands of old wagons. They can be had in any desired height, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With a set of these wheels you can in a few minutes have either a high or a low down wagon. The Electric Handy Wagon is made by skilled workmen, of best selected material—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Here is the wagon that will save money for you, as it lasts almost forever. Our catalog describing the uses of these wheels and wagons sent free. Write for it. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 252 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**



ELECTRIC

Write The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, for further information.

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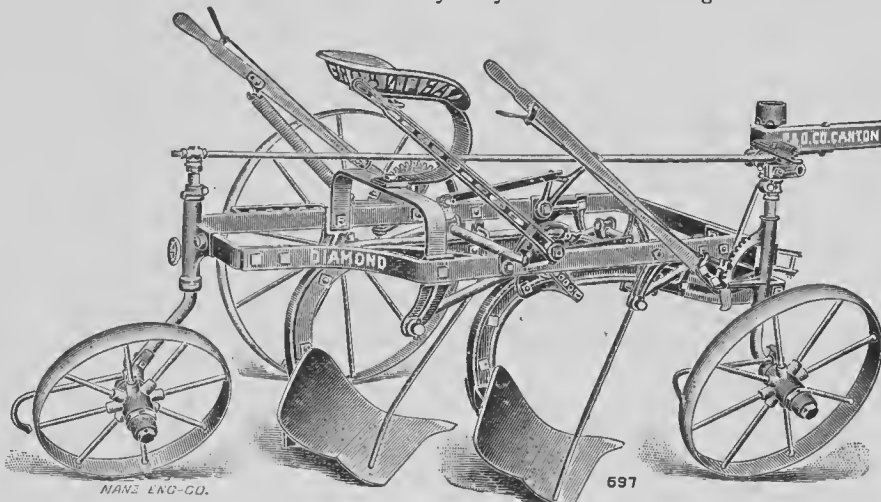
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THE TIGER SHOE DRILL
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Manufactured by the J. S. Rowell Mfg. Co., Beaver Dam, Wis.

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HAVANA METAL WHEEL CO. STEEL WHEELS AND FARM TRUCKS

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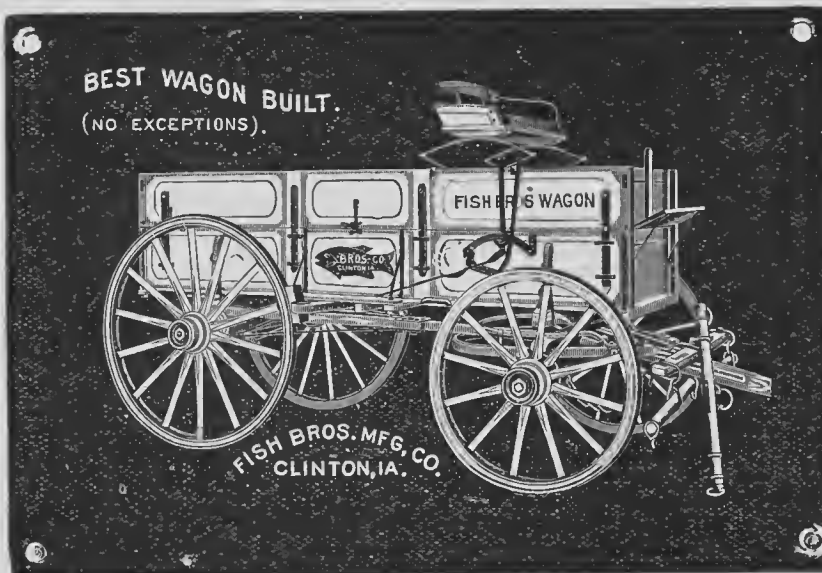
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ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

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All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 175 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1903? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, NOV. 5, 1902.

THE LOADING PLATFORM.

When the recent amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act came into operation it was hoped that one fertile source of unpleasantness to the farmers of the West had been very nearly cleared away. To-day there is a very considerable discontent over the working of this arrangement. The representatives of the farmers' elevators met last week at Winnipeg to grapple with one of these difficulties. Let us put it in this shape. A farmer orders a car in good time, if cars are available, to load 1,000 bushels of wheat. But where ten cars were ordered at a station only one or two were supplied. The wheat was there for transport, and the coming of the car a glorious uncertainty. With a shower impending, the wheat must be housed and goes into a farmers' elevator. Ten such men have had to do the same thing at that place, and, according to the interpretation of the Act of 1900 by railroad authorities, backed by the Grain Commissioner, their claim to the car to which each of them was entitled has been submerged and the elevator gets only one car where by their showing they were entitled to ten or twenty. Had they kept that 1,000 bushels on the platform exposed to the weather, their claim would have been good. They used the elevator and they are now out in the cold.

This construction of the Act is justified by section 2 of clause 34 of the Grain Act, re "Duties of Warehouse-

men." When a car is to be shipped out of an elevator, the lawful holder of the certificate for the amount of wheat it will hold must surrender it, "properly endorsed," to the manager of the elevator, who, by the strict letter of the Act, is the only person entitled to order the car. And the receipts must be "surrendered for shipment" before the car is ordered. The railroad company cannot very well set aside this interpretation of the Act. It is not the province of the Grain Commissioner to amend the Act, and the farmers interested can only have it corrected by the ordinary processes of legislation.

In the early part of the shipping season the contention of last week's delegation was, we believe, acted on by the railroads, but when it was found that a line elevator got only one car and a farmers' elevator wanted a dozen, the strict reading of the Act was fallen back upon and will be adhered to.

But there is another side of the case. There are thousands of farmers, who, for various reasons, prefer to sell to the street buyer, whose principal holds the whole of the elevator or only a part of its space. There are at a station ten men who can load with great advantage to themselves a car or cars. Just now every such car is worth when loaded 5 cents above the street price. But there are fifty men at the same station who sell to the elevator, and if the ten men who sell in car lots are to get each a car to be loaded at the farmers' elevator for one that goes to the rival outfit, street buying would at once close down. That

rates on pure-bred animals—in fact, they have gone farther and made free distribution of a good many bulls and boars.

It is thus plain that the railway officials recognize the value of pure-bred stock in building up the cattle industry of the country, and yet to-day we find them tearing down with one hand faster than they can build with the other. It is not enough to get good stock into a country and encourage the breeding of it; the facilities for getting them out again, with profit to both grower and dealer, must be of the best or the industry will surely languish. The service given now by the C. P. R. for transporting live stock is very unsatisfactory, causing loss to both grower and dealer. In the first place, the service is too slow, the cattle trains being treated almost as way freight, making from 10 to 12 miles an hour. This is no rate for cattle. A fast through service should be instituted for them.

The best service for export cattle was given in 1899; since then it has been getting poorer every year. It was poor in 1900, and slower still last year. In fact, it got so poor last year that there was a great outcry about it. The wet weather coming on stopped threshing and gave an opportunity to right the cattle trade. This year the service has been worse than last. Train loads from Calgary points are from 60 to 65 hours reaching Winnipeg—2 days and from 12 to 17 hours. When it is remembered that these animals are not unloaded, and are thus without food and water for this

well as the transferring of the business to foreign railroads.

Every farmer and rancher is interested in this question as year by year our cattle industry is assuming larger proportions. Its growth cannot be satisfactory or encouraging under the present train service. What is needed is a faster service, 25 miles an hour, with right of way over other freight trains, and even late passenger trains. Such a service would deliver stock in Winnipeg in a little over 30 hours from Calgary instead of from 60 to 65. Unless we have such a service we will see the cattle trade of this country handled by American roads whenever it is possible to do so. The railway company can give a fast service to special trains of silk from the Orient to Eastern points in competition with American roads and sidetrack business at its very door because it has the country by the throat. Under such management we may look for a very slow development of our abattoirs at Winnipeg and other central points. Lack of motive power will, no doubt, be given as the excuse for the poor service this year, but this will not go down. The C. P. R. must wake up or they will lose the cattle trade for their road as well as do the country a vast amount of harm.

THE TERRITORIAL DAIRY SYSTEM.

An ominous statement was made by Professor Robertson in an interview while in the West last month. When asked whether the Dominion government proposed to continue operating the dairies throughout the Territories on the present plan, he replied that "doubtless such would be done for at least another year or two." The Nor'-West Farmer has placed itself on record long ago in favor of an indefinite continuation of the management of these institutions on the co-operative plan by the government and we have no hesitation in stating that nothing has since occurred to change our opinion on the subject. It has been amply proven that the patrons have no confidence in private management, and reverting to that principle would be to invite certain failure. Besides, what are expensive public departments for if not to serve the people and act as a medium of organization. In the present case no outlay of money is required, the creameries pay their own way and the plan they are working under is the same practically as is adopted in other progressive countries. Certainly the marketing feature alone is sufficient argument in favor of a co-operative scheme of that kind. At present the government handles several carloads of butter every season, has cold storage arrangements at central points and can place any quantity of butter on the market when prices justify it. It makes a study of the particular packages required and other peculiarities of the best markets and can cater to them. How can the individual creamery proprietor with a few thousand pounds of butter at an out-of-the-way railway station hope to attain results anything like as satisfactory? Furthermore, supplies of all kinds, machinery, etc., can be purchased by the management of twenty creameries at a lower cost than the individual proprietor could do it. Another feature in favor of joint management is the fact that Territorial butter will never command the highest market value until our product is characterized by a high degree of uniformity in texture, flavor and salting. How can that be obtained under independent management?

Enough has been said to place patrons on their guard against being led into any scheme of management not under government control. Past experience has amply demonstrated the futility of such a course. If the Dominion government wishes to relinquish the management of these creameries, the patrons should see to it that the Territorial government steps into the breach. Past performances of the local Department of Agriculture easily justify the expectation that the industry would not suffer in any way by the change of management.

A Cash Prize Each Issue

The Nor'-West Farmer is willing with each issue to give a cash prize of \$1.00 for the best original short article or item which offers some practical help or suggestion as to the best way of doing some one of the many tasks incident to farm work. There are many short cuts and better ways of doing things than are generally followed, and we wish to print as many items of this sort as possible.

In each issue the prize winning article will be indicated, and the name and address of winner (unless otherwise requested) will be given.

This can be made a very useful feature of The Farmer for the winter. There are thousands of good, bright ideas going to waste inside the craniums of our readers which should be passed out to lighten the labors of a world full of fellow-toilers.

line elevator represents not only the interests of the elevator company, but of the fifty men who there sell by wagon loads, and have been up till recently paid full value for those loads on the assumption that it would get to the lake in time for shipment this month. Once establish the principle that a farmers' elevator is to have ten cars while the rival outfit gets one and you have killed the street market.

A smaller grievance, and less frequent in its incidence, has been that occasionally other freight has blocked the grain-loading platforms. This will be avoided in future as much as possible.

Another grievance is the regulation that where there is a loading platform farmers are not allowed, under the Act, to load anywhere else on the road. The railroad authorities would generally be prepared to permit loading wherever it suits the farmer, but again the wording of the Act interferes.

OUR LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY IN DANGER.

Every railroad appreciates the value of the live stock trade as a source of revenue. The action of J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, in distributing first-class sires to the settlers along his railroad has been commended on all sides as a master stroke of far-seeing policy. Our own Canadian Pacific Railway, recognizing the wisdom of such action, has granted greatly reduced transportation

time, some idea of the suffering and loss can be estimated. The service has been worse than this. From Medicine Hat one shipment was 92 hours reaching Winnipeg—three days and 20 hours without food and water. The poor animals were hardly able to stand. Is it any wonder that animals are found dead in nearly every shipment? This is the treatment given stock intended for export. The loss from a shrinkage in weight is a serious item for the grower, and this and lower market prices for the poorer condition of the cattle by the time they land in England makes a serious inroad into the dealer's pocket.

At present when a train load of cattle reaches Moose Jaw wheat cars are added and consequently slower progress is made. This should not be. The cattle trains should make fast time, should have the right of way over other freight, and if a passenger train is late, then it should stand aside for the cattle train. This is the way the thing is done on American roads, and the wretched service given by the C. P. R. has caused shippers to drive their animals from Canadian points across the boundary line to American railroad points, and ship in bond to the seaboard. The faster train service with better cars, and consequently the better condition of stock on arrival in the old country, all means a saving which will more than pay the extra cost of driving cattle across country. The loss to the railroad company of the freight on these shipments is a serious one, but it is not to be compared with the injury done the cattle industry as

THE CATTLE EMBARGO AND CATTLE PRICES.

A guileless individual, who, of course, comes from Toronto, relieves himself in the columns of a contemporary of his opinions on the subject of the scheduling against Canadian cattle in Great Britain. He comes to the conclusion that we had better "leave the embargo alone." Perhaps we had, but The Nor-West Farmer is inclined to believe that the presence of this restrictive measure is not operating favorably to the Canadian West. The fact of the matter is that the cattle business in Canada today is carried on in the most wasteful and unsystematic manner looking at it from the standpoint of the producer. No doubt, the dealer is amply taking care of himself and probably pays all the cattle are worth under existing conditions; but the trouble is that existing conditions are all wrong and the party directly affected, viz., the producer, is powerless to effect a change.

The question why cattle are worth more in the United States to-day than in Canada is agitating the minds of many stockmen. In fact, the difference in value has been so great this year that Territorial cattle have been shipped to Chicago, and, after paying 27½% duty, over one-quarter of the total value of the animals, they have still netted shippers from \$5 to \$10 per head more than they were worth on the Canadian side. We are told that this state of affairs is due to a larger market and to a shortage of cattle in the United States. Bosh! While paying these prices an export business to Great Britain, where they meet Canadian cattle on common ground, is still going on, showing beyond doubt that the supply is greater than the local demand. Practically, therefore, the value of a carcass of beef landed at Liverpool should govern its value both on the Canadian and the United States side as long as both countries have surpluses for export, which means that, other things being equal, prices should also be equal. But they are not. The value of beef on the other side of the line is uniformly higher than in Canada and the reason is not far to seek. To put the matter in a nutshell, the cattle business of the United States is better organized than it is in Canada, hence the difference in prices paid the producers here and there.

In the United States it is the exception and not the rule to ship western steers direct from the rancho to the British market. Usually the cattle are put up for public sale at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha or other feeding centres and purchased by farmers or feeders for a corn-finishing process. They are then placed on the market again and bought either for home consumption or for export. Of course, all rough cattle find a ready market as cannors or for inferior markets. All killing and dressing is done at established centres where every particle of waste is utilized for manufacturing purposes. At United States market centres competition practically decides whether an animal can more profitably be grain finished than slaughtered immediately, and so well is the cattle business balanced that it is profitable to ship a steer from Montana to Chicago, kill him there and return the dressed carcass in cold storage. All beef is purchased, landed and weighed at eastern destinations.

What a contrast is presented in Canada! Our buyers travel from rancho to rancho and casually offer so much per head for the lot delivered at the nearest station. The cattle usually reach Winnipeg in an exhausted condition, due to very inefficient transportation arrangements, are sorted and the exporters start at once on their journey to the British market. There they arrive bruised, battered and starved, are offered for sale and immediately slaughtered. A prominent cattle dealer of Birkenhead, England, who has during recent years handled the bulk of Canadian cattle landed in Great Britain, states that he seldom experiences any difficulty in telling at sight a carcass of Canadian beef by its bruised condition, and that United States cattle are landed there as

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.

LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Portable Saw Mills

No. 0 SAW FRAME
No. 0 CARRIAGE
SPRING RECEDER
RATCHET SET WORKS
TIGHTNER PULLEY
46 INCH SAW
50 FT. 8 IN. 4-PLY END-LESS BELT.



Shingle Mills
Planers, Matchers

Wood Saw Rigs
Choppers
Stone and Plat

if they had just come out of band-boxes. The slaughtering of animals immediately after landing in the condition described is in principle opposed to all rules of economy and good management and involves a sinful waste of good material. Practically all the cattle that are shipped from Manitoba and the Territories, which constitute over one-half of the total Canadian export, are grass-fed and unfinished and the shrinkage en route is enormous. The bulk of these cattle are merely veneered with flesh, and if, instead of being slaughtered immediately upon arrival, when they are in the worst possible condition, they were placed upon British grazing farms and subjected to a six months' finishing process, they would turn out excellent beef. In spite of the flaring "from rancho to table" immigration announcements, there can be no doubt that our western cattle are worth a great deal more, to seller and purchaser alike, as stocker than as beef. Whether they are fed in Eastern Canada prior to export or finished in Great Britain is of very little concern to western stockmen, but fed our cattle should be. Our Ontario brethren apparently have not sufficient enterprise to go into the business of finishing western stores, and such being the case, it is in order for the whole West to rise up as one man and agitate for the removal of the embargo and disabuse the minds of the powers that be that the embargo had "better be left alone."

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEST.

Just as we go to press word comes of the appointment of a live stock commissioner for Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. The Manitoba live stock associations tried to have the Manitoba government appoint a commissioner last winter, but no move was made. The Dominion live stock commissioner then took the matter in hand, and by enlarging the sphere of work so as to take in the whole of the West believes there is sufficient work to require the whole time of one man. The man whom he has chosen for this work is George H. Greig, for many years secretary of the cattle, sheep and swine breeders associations of Manitoba. He will now devote his whole time to advancing the live stock interests of Western Canada, working under F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner. There is a great work to do in building up inter-provincial trade, live stock sales, and the encouraging the breeding of better stock. The Farmer wishes Mr. Greig every success in his new work.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Co. are preparing to build a large saw mill at St. Boniface. The plant will cover 23 acres. Logs will be brought in by rail and dumped into an artificial pond, which will be used to store logs in instead of the river.

RAIN IN ITS SEASON.

The recent rainfall, which we trust was pretty general, is one more feature in the season of 1902 for which the country has reason to be grateful. We wonder if our people are fully aware of the degree to which we have this year been favored above so many of our rival producers elsewhere. Great Britain is still at work gathering in the tail-ends of the harvest of one of the latest and most untoward seasons she has ever had. Ontario has not been a great deal better. Some hundreds of miles south of us a good deal of the corn crop has been either frozen or cut in a half-ripe condition. A reliable observer in Southern Minnesota reports that they have just had rain come at the time when it would do most harm to their hay and grain harvest and spoil their threshing, while still not wet enough to put the land in good shape for plowing. In contrast to all this our June rainfall has been abundant, as our luxuriant crops fully demonstrate. Then came weather to suit the hay crop and rapidly mature the grain, and now, after the main portion of our grain in the field has been safely threshed, has come rain enough in most places to make fall plowing a pleasure instead of a battle. The moisture now in the ground is sufficient to put most of our land in good shape for spring seeding. "Rain in its season" how precious!

—Mr. Frank Pedley, superintendent of immigration, is to be appointed assistant superintendent of Indian affairs.

—An order for \$35,000 worth of sashes, doors and other building material for South Africa has been secured by an Ottawa firm.

—New York Journal of Commerce says railroad officials declare that there are indications of a serious car shortage all over the continent. The movement of general traffic is unusually heavy and the eastward movement of grain is likely to cause the greatest shortage on record in the United States.

—By the completion of the laying of the cable between Vancouver Island and Australia, England now possesses an all-British cable round the world. The laying of the cable was finished on October 31st. The section between Australia and the Fiji Islands was laid some time ago, then on September 18th the laying of the 3,561 miles from Banfield Creek, Vancouver Island, to Fanning Island was begun. This section is the longest stretch of cable without a break in the world. The connecting link between Fanning Island and Suva, Norfolk Island, Fiji, was commenced on October 18th and finished on the 31st. The total length of the cable is 7,900 miles. The first message over it was one of congratulation to King Edward.

—The lovely mild weather we have been enjoying is in perfect keeping with the price of coal. No one will object to it continuing for quite a long time yet. So mild has it been that a Winnipeg lilac bush thought spring had come and started to bud out. Fact!

—One of our rancher subscribers, formerly of Calgary, who has just gone back on a short visit to the green meadows of old England, in ordering his subscription changed to the new address, writes: "I cannot do without my Nor-West Farmer. I sold my ranch in Alberta to Mr. _____, of Hamiota, Man., and left him all my back numbers of The Nor-West Farmer from Aug., 1898, to Aug., 1902, all bound."

Brides

Are always "beautiful" and always "happy" according to the society reporters, and in this case the report is mostly true. There may be unhappy brides in fiction, but there are few in real life. But how hard it is to look upon many of the wives we know and believe that they were once beautiful and happy. Pain, the result of womanly disease, has marred beauty and undermined happiness.

Beauty and happiness are both restored to the sufferers from womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the pain-producing ills peculiar to women, establishing regularity, drying weakening drains, healing inflammation and ulceration, and curing female weakness. It restores roundness to the sunken cheek and plumpness to the shrunken body.

"I have thought for some time I would write you and tell you of the great improvement in my health since taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" says Mrs. H. S. Jones, of Forest, N. C. "When I began its use I was a physical wreck and had despaired of ever having any health again. Could not sit up all day, and was so weak I could not walk one quarter of a mile. I noted a great improvement in my health before the first bottle was used. Was suffering with almost every pain that a woman is subject to; had inflammation of ovaries, painful and suppressed periods, and other symptoms of female disease. After taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' I felt like a new person. Can ride horseback and take all kinds of exercise and not feel tired."

If you are led to the purchase of "Favorite Prescription" because of its remarkable cures of other women, do not accept a substitute which has none of these cures to its credit.

If you are looking for a perfect laxative try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

The Binder Twine in Canada

At the present time there are ten independent companies manufacturing Binder Twine in Canada, as follows:—

Consumers' Cordage Co. Ltd.	Montreal and Dartmouth
Independent Cordage Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Kingston Penitentiary	Kingston
Richelieu Cordage Co.	St. Johns
Brandon Twine Co.	Brandon
Farmers' Twine Co.	Brantford
Ontario Farmers' Cordage Co.	Brantford
Chatham Binder Twine Co.	Chatham
Walkerton Binder Twine Co.	Walkerton
Canada Cordage and Mfg. Co.	Peterborough

These companies have sufficient machinery to manufacture more than twice the amount of Binder Twine consumed in this country. At the present time about seventy-five per cent. of the Twine used in Canada is imported from the United States. Unless some protection is given the Canadian manufacturer, this will increase from year to year until all the Canadian mills will be closed.

- 1st. Binder Twine will cease to be manufactured in Canada.
- 2nd. It will throw hundreds of men and women out of work.
- 3rd. The large amount of capital invested by Canadians will be lost.
- 4th. Farmers will have to pay any price the Americans choose to ask for Twine.
- 5th. When there is a large crop in the United States, Canada will have no Twine.

This is a very serious matter for a country which grows so much grain, and will add very materially to the price of growing Canadian Wheat.

Leaving out the question of closing down Canadian Mills and the loss of money invested, how will the farmer be affected?

There has just been formed a gigantic Company in the United States, which absorbs nearly all the Agricultural Implement Companies. This will certainly have a tendency to make the American prices for Binder Twine higher, especially for export, as these companies manufacture almost all the Twine made in the United States.

Why cannot Canadian companies manufacture Binder Twine and compete with American manufacturers?

CANADA

Eleven Twine Mills

No Protection

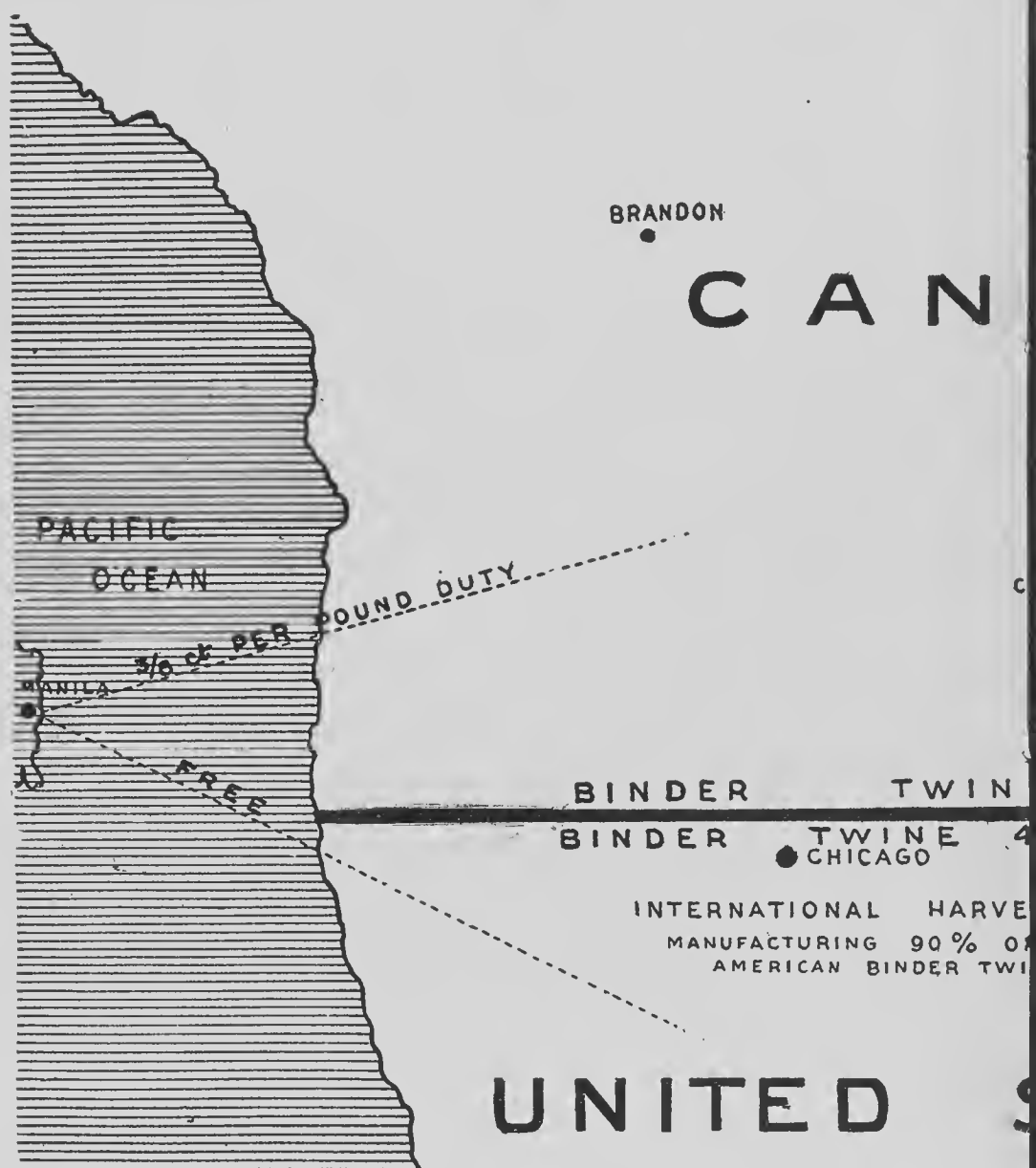
Three-Eighths Cent per pound Duty on raw material.

UNITED STATES

Gigantic Combine

Free Raw Material

45 per cent. Protection.

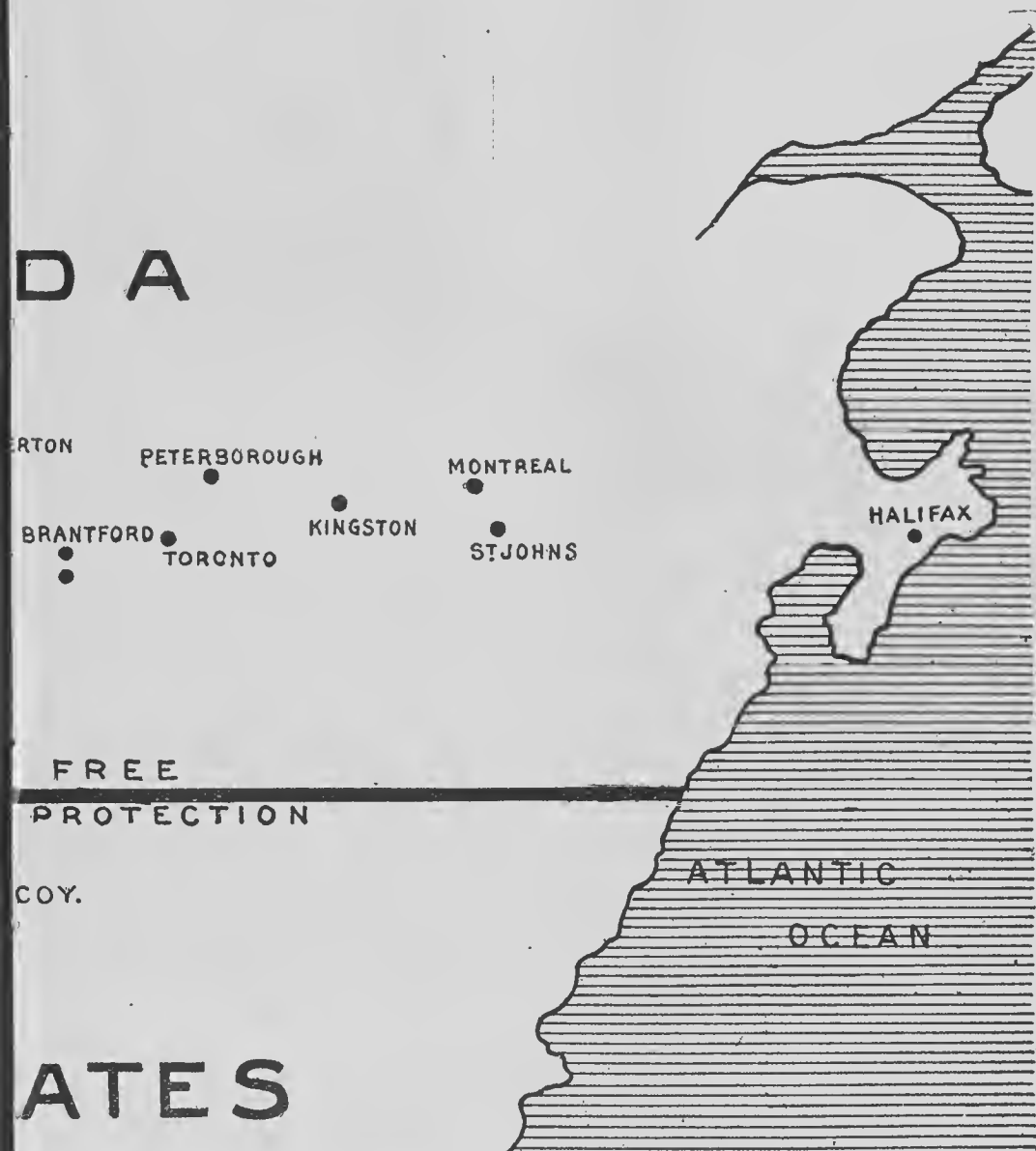


Danger of Increasing Canadian

Twine Situation Canada.

BINDER TWINE CONSUMED IN CANADA

- American
————— Canadian.
● — Binder Twine Mills.



1st. Binder Twine is manufactured principally from Manila fibre, and there is an export duty of about three-eighths of a cent per pound imposed by the United States Government on all Hemp imported to this country from the Philippine Islands, but Manila Hemp imported into the United States is free.

2nd. Over ninety per cent. of the Binder Twine manufactured in the United States is made by the large Agricultural Implement Companies, who sell at a very low price in connection with their Binders.

3rd. The American harvest is earlier than the Canadian, and the American manufacturers are only too glad to dispose of their surplus Twine at any figure, rather than carry it over to another season.

4th. There is no duty on Twine coming into Canada, but there is a duty of forty-five per cent. on Twine entering the United States.

It will be readily seen by the above the great advantages that American manufacturers have over the Canadian.

What will be the result if the Canadian Government do not give the Canadian manufacturers some protection?

If the Canadian Mills shut down, what is to prevent this new American Corporation from charging Canadian farmers a very high price for Twine? Some people might say that if this does happen, the Canadian Mills would again start up. This would be impossible, because Hemp, for the manufacture of Binder Twine, has to be purchased in August and September for the following Twine Season, as it takes about four months to reach this country. Besides this, Twine prices are not issued until about March or April, and it would be too late then to do anything. It would, therefore, be entirely out of the question for Canadians to take chances with these terrible odds against them. So that it is easily seen that the Canadian farmer is going to be at the mercy of the Americans, besides the closing of one of the largest industries.

If a duty was imposed on Binder Twine entering this country there would not be the slightest chance of a combine being formed in this country, as there are so many factories, and the bulk of the shareholders are farmers. Besides this, the Government has its own mill at Kingston.

Cost of Producing Grain.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our column. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Gifts.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "A offers to give B three horses. How can B lawfully hold them?"

Answer.—This question is evidently incomplete, as it does not require an answer in its present form.

Security.

Subscriber, Man.: "A gave B a gun as security on a debt. Can B sell the gun or can B turn it over to another man upon B getting his claim, as the other man has a bill against A?"

Answer.—We cannot answer this question until we have fuller details in connection with the terms on which the gun was given from A to B.

Taxes.

Subscriber, Strathclair, Man.: "Am I exempt from taxation on a half section of school land, which I rent for pasture for five years?"

Answer.—You are not exempt from taxes.

Partnership and Wills.

Subscriber, Crossfield, Alta.: "1. What is the law regarding registration of partnerships in the N.W.T.? 2. A makes a will leaving all his property to his second wife's children and a legacy to one of the first wife's children. There are a number of other children by the first wife, but they are not mentioned in any way. Can they break the will?"

Answer.—1. "(1.) All persons associated in partnership for trading, manufacturing or mining purposes in the Territories shall cause to be filed in the office of the registration clerk of the registration district for registration of chattel mortgages and other transfers of personal property in the Territories in which they carry on or intend to carry on business a declaration in writing signed by the several members of such partnership:

"Provided, however, that if any of the said members be absent from the place where they carry on or intend to carry on business at the time of making such declaration, then such declaration shall be signed by the members present, in their own names and also for their absent co-members under their special authority to that effect; such special authority to be at the same time filed with the said registration clerk and annexed to such declaration."

"(2.) Such declaration shall be in the Form A in the schedule to this ordinance and shall contain the names, surnames, additions and residences of each and every partner or associate as aforesaid and the name, style or firm under which they carry on or intend to carry on such business and stating also the time during which the partnership has existed and is to exist, also declaring that the persons therein named are the only members of such co-partnership or association."

"(3.) Such declaration shall be filed within six months next after the formation of any such partnership and a similar declaration shall in like manner be filed when and so often as any change or alteration of partnership takes place in the membership of such partnership or in the name, style or firm under which they intend to carry on business, or in the place of residence of each member of said firm, and every new declaration shall state the alteration in the partnership."

2. No.

Owner's Liability After Sale of Cattle.

Subscriber, Macleod, Alta.: "A bought 16 head of cattle from B and paid for them at the time and agreed to take them away from B's ranch three days later. He did not come for them till six weeks after. When he did come two of them had got away. He got one of them back, but claims he has not got the other one. After two years he claims B ought to make it good. Will you please give me your opinion on the subject?"

Answer.—B would be liable for the lost cow in so far as he did not take the ordinary precaution that any owner would take of his own cattle. If he took such precautions he would not be liable at all. In any event, we take it from the question that B would have a right of action against A for the keep of the cattle for the six weeks over the agreed time.

Laborer's Wages.

Laborer, Bates: "I hired for seven months and have one more month to put in. I am sick and not able to work. Can my boss force me to hire a man in my place? If I leave can I collect my wages? I wanted to but he would not let me. Can you answer this by letter?"

Answer.—Your employer cannot compel you to hire a man in your place if you are sick and unable to continue working for the time contracted for. You can collect your wages to date if you are compelled to leave through sickness. We cannot answer this by private letter except on payment of fee. See the heading of this column.

Trespass, Herd Law.

Farmer, Osler, Sask.: "1. Please explain briefly the law regarding trespass. 2. I work a farm in a herd law district, near a village, and am much annoyed by cows trespassing on my cultivated fields. What time does the herd law come in force and expire each year? 3. What redress have I against the owners of cattle which come on my fields after the herd law expires? Can I prosecute for trespass, and if so, what procedure must I follow? Has a justice of the peace any jurisdiction?"

Answer.—1. We could not possibly explain briefly the law regarding "Trespass," but will answer any definite questions you may wish to ask regarding same, giving details.

2. It comes in force on the 15th day of May and expires on the 13th day of October. 3. You have a right of action for trespass, any other action would be governed by your municipal by-laws if you are in a municipality.

Liability of Railway.

Subscriber, Assa.: "1. I have a field alongside of railroad with a ravine running across railroad. I ordered tile for it in the spring of 1901, but it was not put in till 1902, and too late to get a crop, so I lost both years' crops. Can I claim damage from C. P. R. for loss of crop? 2. I own property adjoining railroad and wanted it fenced for pasture. I got orders from section foreman to build my fence and they would build theirs as soon as mine was finished. They did not say what kind of a fence I was to build. Should I build a lawful fence before they will build theirs? I built my fence two strands barbed wire, 4 ft. high, posts 4 rods apart. This fence was completed May 1st and they have not built theirs yet, but promised from time to time. What grounds will I take to make them build their share of fence. I had to have my cattle herded all summer. Can I claim damages for loss of fence not being built? 3. I put my cattle in the field as soon as my fence was built and one of my best milch cows was killed during May, 1902, on the track alongside of my own property. Can I claim full value for the cow and can I also claim interest up to the time she is paid for?"

Answer.—1. Your question does not show any right of action against the railway.

2. We have already answered this in our issues of December 20th, 1901, and January 20th, 1902, but repeat our opinion: "When a municipal corporation for any township has been organized, and the whole or any portion of such township has been surveyed and subdivided into lots for settlements, fences shall be erected and maintained on each side of the railway through such township. Until such fences and cattle guards are duly made and completed, and if, after they are so made and completed they are not duly maintained, the company shall be liable for all damages done by its trains and engines to cattle, horses and other animals not wrongfully on the railway and having got there in consequence of the omission to make, complete and maintain such fences and cattle guards as aforesaid."

3. The answer to the previous question will probably answer this.

Lien Note.

Subscriber, Treeshank, Man.: "Please advise me what is the law in the following matter. I traded a horse with Mr. A. He traded the horse I gave him again and afterwards sold this second horse he received for mine. I kept my horse for two years in unmolested possession and without any notice that there was any lien against him, then I sold the horse to Mr. B, who in turn sold him to Mr. C. Some months after Mr. C. got him Mr. A tells me that there was a note against the horse and that the party holding it was going to take the horse from Mr. C., which happened in a short time. The note holder agrees to take the amount of the note for the horse. 1. Am I liable for the horse to Mr. B? 2. What is the penalty for Mr. A's action?"

Answer.—1. You are liable to Mr. B to indemnify him for any amount received from him by Mr. C. 2. You would have a right of action against A for any amount you were forced to pay B to indemnify him.

Master and Servant.

Farmer, Man.: "We engaged a man for five months at the rate of \$23 per month for the first two months, the next month to be \$24, and the last two months to be \$23. When I was through harvest and threshing, if I saw I could do without him and he could do better, I was to let him go. But before I was through stacking he left and it was a loss to me, besides I had to hire a man at \$30 per month. Please answer."

Answer.—You have not completed your question. If you do, so we will be pleased to answer in our next issue. There is really no question in your letter as written.

Sale of Cattle.

R. C. M.: "I sold a bunch of cattle to be delivered a certain date, receiving five dollars to bind the bargain. The dealer did not take them when agreed. In case of re-sale, am I entitled to keep his deposit or have I to return it to him in order to free myself from the contract?"

Answer.—You are entitled to keep the deposit.

Marriage and Wills.

True Love, Man.: "1. Can a man marry his deceased wife's sister lawfully? 2. What portion of his property does a man have to leave to his children to prevent them breaking him will when he dies. If he wants to cut them off, is there any lawful value to go to said parties?"

Answer.—1. A man may marry his deceased wife's sister. 2. None.

Only a Name No Money Wanted

Write me a postal naming a friend who needs help. Tell me which book to send.

It is but a slight service to aid a sick friend—and I will do this:

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any 'drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month to learn what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

I will let the sick one decide. No case is too difficult; I take the risk in all. My records show that 39 out of each 40 who make this test get well—and pay gladly. I cheerfully pay for the rest.

This Restorative is my discovery—the result of a lifetime's work. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves. My success comes from bringing back that nerve power which alone operates the vital organs. There is no other way to make weak organs strong.

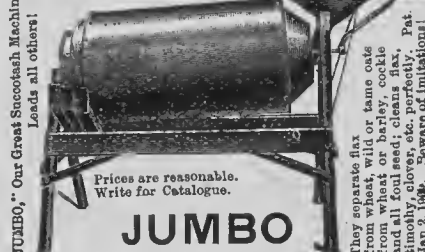
Tell me who needs that help.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia. Simply state Book No. 2 on the Heart. which book you Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. want, and address Dr. Shoop, Book No. 4 for Women. Box 72, Racine, Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.) Wis. Book No. 6 on Rheumatism. Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

BEEMAN GRAIN CLEANERS

ARE THE BEST.



Do You want to separate your wild oats perfectly? want to raise your wheat from one to three grades by separating all frosted, sprouted or shrunken kernels? want to clean and bluestone your wheat at one operation? Do you want to sack your clean grain, tailings and screenings all at the same time?

IF SO OUR

JUMBO

WILL DO IT FOR YOU.

Write for catalogue and special introductory price.

FACTORIES: WINNIPEG, MAN., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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131 HIGGINS AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN
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DAVID BRADLEY STEEL HAY PRESS

One horse can operate it. Very easy for two. Send for circular.

Simplest Press Made.

Lifting Jack goes with each Press. Powerful—puts full weight into box car. Tracks with a wagon and horses draw it on common roads.

Has an AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.

DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., 127 E. Broadway, BRADLEY, ILL.

ALEX. C. McRAE, AGENT, WINNIPEG, MAN.

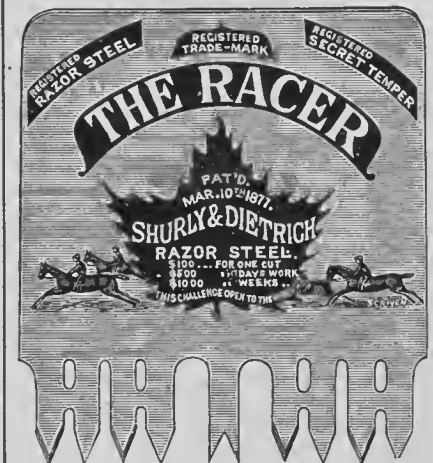
Have you renewed your subscription for 1903.

Special Notice FARM LANDS FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation in connection with a number of Estates has for sale **Several Thousand Acres** of good Farm Lands (improved and unimproved) in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. For prices, terms and other particulars, apply

THE
Toronto General Trusts Corporation,
JAMES DAVEY,
MANAGER WINNIPEG BRANCH,
Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, Man.

THE RAZOR STEEL Secret Temper Cross-Cut SAW



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin hack, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf Razor-Steel Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor-Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

FOR SALE

480 acres under splendid state of cultivation, within quarter-mile of Oak Lake, Man., one of the best towns in the Canadian West. The farm is full fenced with 3-strands wire and oak posts. For illustration of buildings, see Oct., 20th issue of this paper. This property will be sold for half cash, balance 6 per cent., any length of time. This is a snap and good reasons can be given for selling. For further particulars apply to Wm. Chambers, Oak Lake, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



Parlin & Orendorff Factory.

On this page appears a cut of the factory of the Parlin & Orendorff Co., at Canton, Ill., which is claimed to be "the largest and oldest permanently established plow factory on earth." For this firm W. Johnston & Co., Winnipeg, are Western representatives. To show the size of this mammoth concern we give below some facts from a Peoria paper.

The foundry covers the greater part of two blocks, the extreme length being 850 feet, and the equipment consists of two grey iron cupolas, two malleable iron air furnaces, a chilled iron cupola and a brass foundry.

The annealing house is 100 x 300 feet, in addition to the foundry proper, and is equipped with nine ovens, with a capacity of 235 stands, or about 100 tons of iron. All the latest appliances are to be found for the handling of this immense product. Twenty-five tumbling mills are required for cleaning the castings.

About 250 men are employed in the foundry alone, day and night shifts being employed. The entire foundry is lighted with arc lights, with an incandescent lamp for each moulder.

This variety of work done is best shown by the fact that over 5,000 patterns are used for implements alone, besides hundreds of patterns for drops, dies, forms, etc., used on the machines in all departments of this gigantic plant.

850 different sizes and styles of plows, cultivators, harrows, planters, etc., are made in the factory.

1,500 horses would be required to pull these implements if they were placed in a line.

850 men would be needed to drive the teams and operate the implements.

4 miles would be the length of the procession.

\$26,000 would be the sum necessary to pur-

A. M. Stewart, of Stewart & Metcalfe, has just returned from a trip to the West and reports business very good.

The Northwest Thresher Co. are erecting a large storage warehouse at Stillwater, Minn. The size is 200 x 300 ft.

The J. I. Case T. M. Co., Racine, Wis., lately shipped twenty-five carloads of threshers and engines to South America.

The Canada Carriage Co. (The Fairchild Co., western agents) are building a large addition to their factory at Brockville, Ont.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, have erected a five building for more business. It is three stories high, 50 x 75, and cost about \$8,000.

It is announced that the Sawyer-Massey Co., of Hamilton, will double its capacity for the manufacture of threshing machinery.

J. M. Miller, plow expert of the Massey-Harris Co., has gone east to spend the winter at the Verity Plow Works, Brantford, Ont.

Farm Implement News says that there is in contemplation a large plow combination project, after the style of the harvester company.

F. E. Keaaston, vice-president of the American-Abell Co., and Walter Gregory, Minneapolis manager of the Advance Thresher Co., were in Winnipeg a few days recently.

The Woodstock Wagon Mfg. Co. have built an addition to their factory. It is hoped that through this they will be in a much better position to look after their growing western trade.

Thos. Drummond, of the American-Abell E. & T. Co., is off on a visit to the south and east. He will be away for some weeks and will "do" all the factories in which his firm is interested.

W. Johnston & Co., Winnipeg, have secured the agency for the P. & O. beet digging plow, which is said to be an improved and efficient beet digger, strongly constructed, light in weight and draft.

J. B. McCutcheon, manager for Nichols &



chase one each of all the sizes and styles of implements comprising the P. & O. Co. Canton Line.

1,500 miles of implements. If all the implements made in the factory last year were placed in a line, with a team hitched to each implement, and they were driven close together, the parade would reach a distance of 1,500 miles.

37 1/2 working days of 10 hours each would be required to allow this procession to pass a given point, at the usual rate that a horse walks, about four miles an hour.

C. F. Smith, of the Deering Division, was a visitor to plants in the West recently.

Efforts are being made to revive the woolen mill industry at Rapid City.

Sparling & Bowman, implement dealers, of Rindland, have dissolved partnership.

The Deering machines have been awarded honors at the exhibition in Avellino, Italy.

The Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co. are increasing their capital from \$250,000 to \$700,000.

The Hoover Mfg. Co., of Wlanipege, are increasing their capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

The prices of American hay presses, owing to the advance in cost of production, are to be increased.

The Balfour Implement Co. have secured offices in the Grain Exchange. Room 202 is where J. D. is now located.

The Rock Island Plow Co. contemplate the erection of a large addition to their factory at Rock Island, Ill.

Scott & Saxton, implement dealers, Fleming, have dissolved partnership. P. A. Scott continues the business.

On and after Jan. 1st John A. Klassen becomes proprietor of J. Potter's implement business at Winkler, Man.

Shepard, Winnipeg, is on a business trip to points in the West. On his return he leaves for headquarters at Battle Creek to take up matters for next season's work.

For quite a number of years Alfred Maw has been agent for the Massey-Harris Co. at Calgary. He is severing his connection with that firm and is moving to Winnipeg, where he goes into partnership with his brother Joseph. Alfred will become assistant manager in the firm of Jos. Maw & Co.

The Waterous Engine Works Co. have moved into the new offices erected on Higgins St., Winnipeg. They are a great improvement upon those occupied for so many years, and give Manager Erb and his staff greater facilities for their constantly growing business.

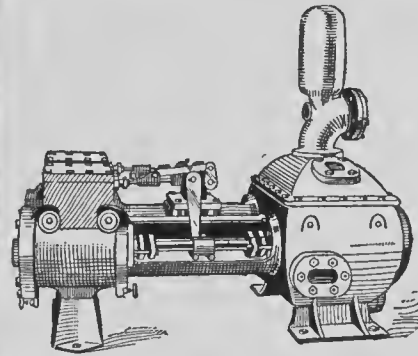
C. H. Allyn, sales manager of the Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., recently paid Manitoba a visit. Mr. Allyn was looking over the ground with the view to securing for his company a share of the trade in farm implements. We believe that he was successful in establishing a connection.

O. M. Hatcher, traveller for the Champion division Int. Harvester Co., has been through Manitoba and the Territories in the interest of his firm, taking a general survey of the situation and outlining the policy for 1903. Business in their line will be pushed even more energetically in the future than in the past.

One of the pleasing things this season is the readiness with which payments are being made. The Nor'-West Farmer recently had its attention called to the fact that a number of those having notes out for next year are making payment therefor this fall, thereby saving interest, and in a number of instances availing themselves of discounts.

Geo. Granger, factory superintendent of Jno. Campbell & Son, London, Ont., has returned east after spending some six weeks in the West. He went over the territory pretty thoroughly with Mr. Stewart, of Stew-

RELIABLE GOODS IN ALL LINES.



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

VULCAN IRON CO., Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps are built like the Fairbanks Scales and Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines for efficiency, durability and reliability. We are completing one of the largest and most up-to-date exclusive Steam Pump Factories in existence, being necessary on account of the standing of our goods and the large increased production being demanded.

We wish all interested parties to have our descriptive matter and to receive from them a knowledge of their wants.

art & Metcalfe, their representatives here, and left for home with quite a bundle of orders and happy at the prospect for future business.

W. Petch, expert mill hand for the American-Abell Co., arrived in Winnipeg the past week to look after some work the company has under way in Manitoba. Mr. P. is an old timer, having first visited the West in 1879. He has noted the advancement made from year to year, but says that he sees greater "go-aheadiveness" this fall than at any previous time.

C. S. Funk, of the sales department of the Champion Division of the International Harvester Co., has been in Winnipeg, for a few days. Mr. Funk is from the head office of the great corporation at Chicago and was on a "tour of inspection." From what could be learned he found things quite satisfactory here and left for home convinced of the vastness of the West.

E. E. Devlin & Co., western representatives of the Chicago Aermotor Co., are sending out some nicely executed pamphlets describing their goods. They have them printed in English, French, German, Scandinavian and Spanish. The engravings in the catalogues are well executed and show the various parts of the machines very well, making it easy for the "greenhorn" to understand.

The Champion division Int. Harvester Co. have made some changes in their staff of travellers. J. Munholland and A. E. Sliter, from Minnesota, are now in Western Canada. The former has headquarters at Portage la Prairie and the latter at Brandon. As both have been in the implement business for some length of time, dealers in the West will find them capable representatives.

C. L. Jones, of the J. Thompson & Sons Co., Beloit, Wis., made his annual visit to Winnipeg recently and booked a good order from their representatives here, the Frost & Wood Co. Mr. Jones has been an annual visitor to the West for some years, and has always noted the advancement made, but this year sees greater changes, both in appearance and in business circles, than ever before.

A. S. Leitch, T. A. Drummond, L. Harts-horne, J. R. Wynne and T. G. Mathers, all of Winnipeg, are to be incorporated as "The Standard Grain Weigher Company," with a capital stock of \$35,000. They will build weighing machines for threshing and other

outfits. The new company will take over the business of the Globe Machinery Co., a partnership existing between several of the above gentlemen.

Thos. Roney continues with the Minneapolis T. M. Co. until the close of this month, when he will assume charge of the Northwest Thresher Co. business. The premises now occupied by the former will be taken over by the latter, so that Mr. Roney will be found at the same stand. His son, who has had charge of the books for the Minneapolis firm, will hold down the same position with the Stillwater people.

Geo. Wedlake, assistant manager of the Cockshutt Plow Co., has been on a visit to the Winnipeg branch, going over matters in general with Manager Mott. Mr. Wedlake has visited the West yearly for some time and is pleased to note the great advancement being made in the metropolis. It is his hope that, through the large increase in their factory capacity at Brantford, his firm will be able to take care of the western trade much better in the future.

A. Thompson, mechanical superintendent of the Nichols & Shepard Co., Battle Creek, and J. J. Rogers, manager of the firm's branch at Lincoln, Neb., were recent visitors to Winnipeg and outlying points. This was their first visit to the Canadian West, and, although they had come prepared to see and learn something exceptional, they were agreeably surprised. Both gentlemen left for the south delighted with their short sojourn here.

C. H. Waterous, president and general manager of the Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Ont., has been in Winnipeg for some days. Annually Mr. Waterous visits this branch, but never was he so pleased at the business outlook as this trip. The western branch, which has been extra busy all season, has been very much handicapped for room. Through the buildings that are now being completed they will be in much better position to handle their growing business.

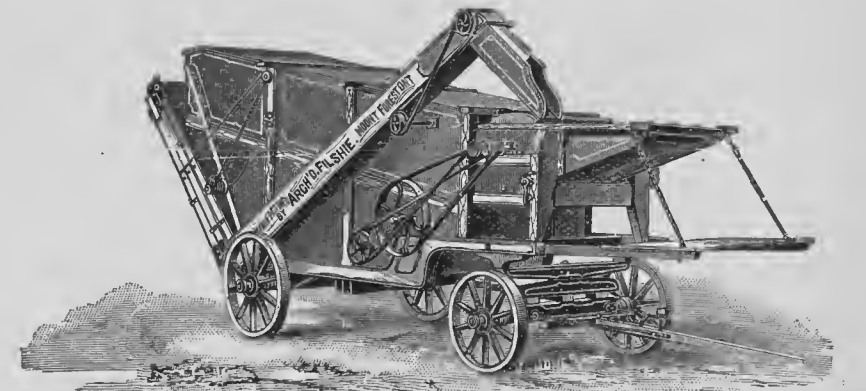
No. 1 warehouse, one of the number of buildings which the American-Abell Co. are erecting out near the Winnipeg exhibition grounds, will be completed about the middle of this month. It will have "stalls" for 250 outfits. Excavation work is now under way for the office building. The foundation for the brick structure will be finished this fall, and material put down on the ground during winter, so that with the opening of spring in 1903 this superstructure can be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

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We are Sole Agents for the Province of Manitoba.



This Separator is guaranteed to be one of the best cleaners on the market.

We can supply you as follows:

Separator 33 x 50 at \$575.00 Separator 36 x 56 at \$600.00

We can supply you with Threshing Outfits at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000. If you want an Engine or Separator, or both, do not purchase until you see our prices. Our traveller will be pleased to call on you.

Remember we have all kinds of Engine and Separator Repairs always on hand.

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Implement Manufacturers Meet.

The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers was held at Minneapolis the middle of last month, and, according to report, was one of the best ever held. The Farm Implement News, of Chicago, gave an extended report of the meeting in supplement form, and from it we glean some interesting information. Two days were spent in dealing with matters of moment to the manufacturers. Mayor Jones welcomed the great gathering very nicely, and, following this, came the address of W. S. Thomas, the retiring president.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

"Reciprocity" was the burden of Mr. Thomas' deliverance. He bowed that considerable had been done along that line and that the question was now a national one, having, to some extent, gone beyond the facilities of the Association, to the National Reciprocity League. He said: "We should be specially interested in reciprocal trade relations with our largest three customers, viz.: Great Britain, Germany and Canada." The exports to Canada were quoted at \$107,000,000, and the imports from \$43,000,000. After giving other figures the president said:

"Of course, these figures are for all kinds of goods; but as implement and vehicle manufacturers we are more interested, it seems to me, in reciprocity with Canada. While many of our factories are doing a good business in Ontario, and the eastern provinces of Canada, think of the greater opportunities for trade in our lines in Manitoba and the great northwestern provinces, where an immense agricultural empire is being opened up, where immigration is pouring in by the thousands, and much of it from the United States, and where our trade ought to run into the millions for years to come. To-day a duty of about 25 per cent. must be paid, on the average, to place our implements in Canada. There is some agitation, we believe, to increase even this high rate—but I believe if we enter into reciprocal trade relations with Canada, giving the Canadians a chance to sell us their lumber and other materials (which we need) free of duty, then perhaps such an advantage given them, together with the demand from Canadian farmers for good implements at moderate prices, would bring about a reduction or removal of the present duties upon our agricultural implements. We, as manufacturers of implements and vehicles and kindred agricultural lines, knowing of the great trade right on our borders, should also be just as clamorous for a reciprocity treaty with Canada, for the benefit of Americans of to-day, and which would not be detrimental, but really beneficial, to Canadians. It is high time for us to be at work for Canadian reciprocity. If we wait much longer the opportunity will have passed. Now is the time and the chance—it should not be neglected."

The executive committee in their annual report had this to say of the same subject: "We should be on such terms in the free sale of our products and the buying of their surplus that we would virtually control the Canadian market. The two countries, as you

know, are peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race, and there is every reason to feel that the closest trade relations should be made with Canada for the intimate exchange of the products of the two countries. It is our understanding that the Canadian government is extremely anxious to bring about and re-establish the same relations with our country that existed prior to 1866, up to which time the trade between the two countries had grown from year to year. The Honorable John Charlton, for thirty years a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, with his careful study of trade relations between Canada and the United States, has contributed an article to The Outlook of September 27th, 1902, hearing upon Canadian reciprocity, in which he says:

"Present relations between these two great divisions of the continent in some respects give cause for regret. Their trade relations are unsatisfactory, at least to Canada. . . . Had the United States continued the reciprocity treaty of 1854 since the date of its abrogation in 1866, with such modifications for the free admission of an extended list of manufactures as Canada would gladly have granted, North America would have had a different history. Common interests would have been developed. Social and business intercourse would have obliterated in a great measure the lines of political and fiscal demarcation that now exist. Canadian dependence upon the American market would have continued, and American influence would have been predominant. . . . Great Britain has enabled Canada to find a market for four-fifths of her farm products in that country, and to build up a trade yielding a balance in her favor last year of \$60,000,000, all of which, and more, was swallowed up by the adverse balance in her trade with the United States. . . . Increased exports from Canada would be followed by increased imports and enlarged consumption of American manufactures and products, and after the long years of absurd adhesion to the theory that care should be taken to prevent a neighbor of the same family from prospering, the forces would be set in motion whose mission would be to give the blessings of peace, prosperity and fraternity to every section of Anglo-Saxon America."

"Considering the question from this standpoint, it is plain to be seen that the manufacturers of our association have right at their door a very extended field for their surplus, which could be sold in Canada if proper reciprocity relations were established. The undeveloped country of Canada is like unto the undeveloped country of the United States at the close of the civil war, and if immediate steps are taken to protect and care for our interests, we believe that proper reciprocity relations may be brought about at an early date. We therefore earnestly recommend that every member of this association take this matter up with your senators and representatives in Congress and urge them to early action."

The committee to whom the president's address and the report of the executive were referred reported in favor of reciprocity. They supported the contention that "We cannot long sell everything and buy nothing," and held that, in dealing with the question, individual concerns must not be solely considered, but treaties should be made that would benefit the commerce and industry of the whole country. In concluding the executive recommended the support of the National Reciprocity League.

The committee on fairs recommended that the exhibits at state fairs be discontinued, it being shown that it was a great expense, and largely useless, as the farmers came for recreation and not to see implements, which were on exhibition at all implement agencies throughout the land.

The following subjects, among others, were submitted as worthy of consideration: Co-operative insurance, labor and arbitration bureau, mercantile agency for credits, information department for travellers, prices and terms committee, credit indemnity insurance, bonding department for employees, freight and traffic manager, traveling secretary to solicit members, and incorporation of the society.

The harvester combine was alluded to as the greatest single event transpiring during the year. While there was no certainty as to what the new organization would do, it was hoped that the harvester company would right many of the existing evils of the implement trade.

The executive report dealt with freight and passenger transportation, reciprocity, credits, fairs and expositions, and irrigation.

The committee of freight transportation showed that the earnings of the railway in the States for 1901 were estimated to be \$155,000,000 greater than in 1900 and the total increase for 1901 over 1896 was \$580,000,000. Notwithstanding this, classification rates have advanced. They said: "The railroad rates at present are excessive, if we judge of earnings compared with a fair return on the invested capital." Some reductions had been obtained, but there should be more, and united effort along this line was asked for. After considerable discussion, it was decided to employ a traffic manager should the executive see fit, the hope being that through such officer a better classification might be secured.

Martin Kingman, of Peoria, Ill., was elected president; F. E. Myers, of Ashland, chairman of executive committee; Rolt. H. Feos, treasurer.

Cleveland was selected for next meeting.

Beeman & Co., one of Winnipeg's latest manufacturing concerns, are figuring on the making of a grain separator for King's elevator at Port Arthur. It will be after the style of their regular machines, but of much greater size. Mr. King recently paid a visit to Winnipeg and looked into the merits of Mr. Beeman's production and was quite pleased with it, so much so that word was left to go ahead and figure on a large one for his elevator.

J. H. Thompson, manager of the Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., at Winnipeg, has been "doing" the West in the interests of his company. He was up as far as Edmonton, and is delighted with that section. He says the outlook for business is very bright. Mr. T. has gone on a visit to headquarters,

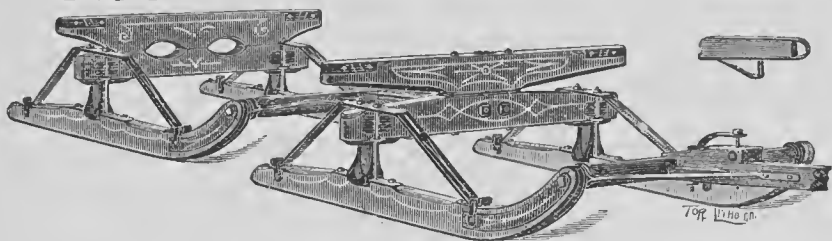
determined to have the firm put themselves in better position for business in Western Canada than they have hitherto been. He will be away a couple of weeks.

The mayor of Winnipeg has received letters from the Frost Wire Fence Co., of Welland, Ont., asking for information as to location in the city for a branch manufactory. They call for a site of 3,000 feet floor space. Since receipt of the letter application for incorporation has been made by a number of gentlemen, the majority of whom are supposed to be connected with the above concern. The applicants are H. L. Frost, C. H. Hanson, W. E. Ouellette and J. F. Phelps, of Welland, and O. L. Byers, of Winnipeg, and the name of the company is to be "The Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Company," the chief place of business to be Winnipeg. The capital stock is placed at \$40,000, in shares of \$100. It is proposed to manufacture and sell wire fences, posts, gates, nails and like commodities. Frost, Hanson and Byers are to be the provisional directors.

Mr. Hart, president of the Hart Grain Weigher Co., of Peoria, Ill., made a visit, since our last issue, to Winnipeg to inspect the new weigher lately patented by the Globe Machinery Co., of Winnipeg. He was very much pleased with it, it took Mr. Hart but a few minutes to "take in" the idea, and, upon a more thorough investigation of its merits, pronounced the new weigher "the best scale ever made." He called it a scale from the fact that, with a little extra fitting, the weigher can be made to do duty in such a manner. For instance: The machine can be fitted to weigh easy five bushels at a time. When set at this, it will weigh nothing less, but, by a little adjustment, it can be overcome and it will weigh any fraction of the amount. So delighted was Mr. Hart with the new machine that he left determined to have something to do with putting it on the market. His company manufacture the article for the States, and some of his capital may find its way into "The Standard Weigher Co.," an incorporated company formed to purchase the rights of the Globe Machinery Co. and manufacture it for the Canadian market. Though it was late in the season before the weigher was perfected, some of the machines were used this fall and gave good satisfaction.

The Deering Division Int. Harvester Co. have issued an exceedingly attractive 16-page pamphlet describing in brief form their many makes of machines. It is called the "Deering Coronation Souvenir" and gives a number of fine cuts of notables. The frontispiece is a colored picture of the coronation scene on Aug. 9th, 1902, when Edward VII. was crowned King of Great Britain. Alongside the King sits Queen Alexandra and within the altar railing are the officials who figured prominently in the ceremony. On the fifteen pages which follow portraits of all the British sovereigns from William the Conqueror to Edward VII are given. There are a number of other cuts, among which is one of the Winnipeg warehouse. It is an exceedingly attractive and historical work.

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AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS

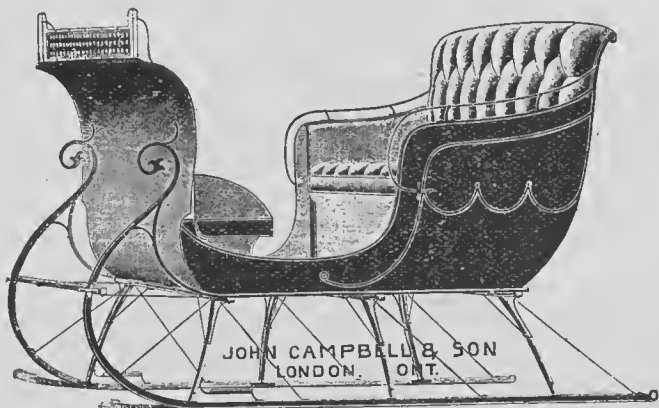
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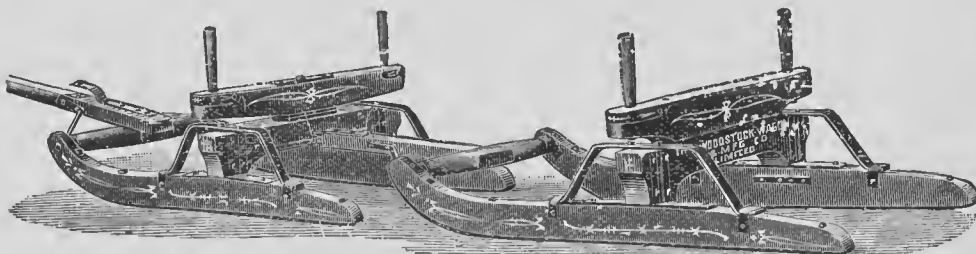
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The Wheat Blockade.

Last winter farmers throughout the West had a most unpleasant and costly experience of a wheat blockade. It was a new experience, but it was confidently asserted by the C. P. R. officials that the like would not happen again. During the summer the building of a new elevator at Fort William was started, new cars and engines purchased, and just before harvest railway officials published confident assurances in the daily press about their ability to handle the wheat crop with ease. The Farmer took occasion at that time to point out that to handle anything like a fair proportion of the wheat crop it would be necessary to move into Fort William 500 cars a day. Since the wheat movement began the average of their work has been only about 270 cars a day. As a consequence elevators all over the country are full and others being filled every day. We have taken one day's country exchanges and clipped therefrom the reports of elevators that are filled. The following clippings show in no mistakeable way the serious loss and inconvenience farmers are being put to. The loss every farmer is liable to sustain is quite large and when multiplied by the thousands of farmers throughout the country the total loss is something enormous—altogether too much to ask of any long-suffering people. The clippings explain better than we can the condition of affairs in the country. Every day's news brings new additions to the list of towns at which the elevator space is filled.

Hamlota.—Grain men here complain of the shortage of cars, and state they are unable to ship wheat to Fort William. Only one car arrived here to-day. It was filled with lumber. No empties have arrived here so far this fall. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by grain men in regard to this matter.

Moose Jaw.—After all the talk of the C. P. R. officials about being able to move the crop, and having lots of cars, the Northwest is now almost face to face with another blockade, which promises to be even worse than last year. Just think of it!—not 50 per cent of the crop threshed and the elevators full, and unable to get cars to relieve the strain! Only the middle of October and a grain blockade!—Moose Jaw Times.

Newdale.—A. R. Fanning's warehouse is filled up. All the other warehouses will soon follow suit if cars are not forthcoming.

Morden.—Already two of the elevators are full and consequently the price is not as steady as it otherwise would be.

Souris.—Those who stood threshed this year are lucky, on account of the great wheat blockade.—Plaindealer.

Woleley.—At the rate wheat is coming in it will not be long before our elevators are filled without more cars are forthcoming than at present.—News.

Carnduff.—For over a week the blockade has been practically sold at Carnduff, we fear with a poor show for relief.—Gazette.

Indian Head.—Wheat movement is almost at a standstill. Building has ceased for want of lumber, although there is an abundance both east and in British Columbia. One hundred cars of freight for other points are lying at Indian Head for lack of engines to pull them away.—Vidette.

Macgregor.—The blockade has reached Macgregor at last. The Northern elevator has been filled and unable to take in grain for three or four days. The Lake of the Woods is just full, and unless cars are received at once a great deal of our wheat will go to Beaver, to be shipped over the C. N. R.—Graphic.

Oakville.—The elevators are full to the brim and here, as at many other points, cars are in great demand.—Graphic.

Cypress River.—Car shortage everywhere, yet the C. P. R. comes to the surface every now and then with the utmost cheerfulness informs the public that it has plenty of cars; that there will be no difficulty in moving this year's crop, as the big yield has been anticipated and of course the company had every preparation made. As a matter of fact, all we know is that the C. P. R. is expecting to handle the crop and other freight; we know it is not doing it now, whatever it expects to do. The C. P. R. is not big enough for its work in this country. It perhaps does not require less nerve than it has, but it requires more ability.—Prairie Witness.

Cypress River.—It is not so much the car shortage, as the absence of cars, that we complain of here. Last Friday and Saturday the elevators were all full and closed. On Saturday night six cars were left here and promptly loaded. Since then no cars have appeared. Considering that it would take eight or ten cars a day to keep things going at this point, it is easy to imagine where we are at as it is. Threshing is going merrily on, and any old place is being used as a granary. A good many farmers will be lucky if they can sell their wheat before next spring.—The Western Prairie.

Darlington.—Our elevators are blocked a good share of the time, and just take in wheat as they are relieved by the arrival of empty cars.—Western Canadian.

Waskada.—Still the blockade goes merrily on.—Deloraine Times.

Somerset.—We would like to see a few more cars and less difference between track price and market price.—The New Century.

Stonewall.—Room is fast coming to be at a premium in the Stonewall elevators.—Argus.

Moosomin.—The same report comes from every part of the Territories as to shortage of cars and difficulty in getting freight removed.—World.

Belmont.—No grain is being marketed in this town at present, both elevators being completely filled. The situation is serious, as many of the farmers are without sufficient granary room for this year's crop.—Eye.

Elgin.—The Canadian Elevator Co.'s elevator at Elgin started taking in wheat on Tuesday. They have it pretty well their own way now, as the other elevators in town are all blocked.—Belmont Eye.

Ninga.—A blockade at the elevators the past week has caused things to be considerably duller.—Boissevain Globe.

The elevators are still filled up here, and we are still in great need of cars.—Boissevain Recorder.

Miami.—The Farmers' elevator was forced to stop taking wheat on Saturday owing to the blockade for want of cars. — Carman Leader.

Pierson.—Already the effects of the C.P.R. blockade are apparent. No coal. Wheat prices 61c. on track, 53c. being the street price.—Melita Enterprise.

Griswold.—Evidence is rapidly being multiplied of the incapacity of the C. P. R. to deal with the transportation problem this year. We are informed on good authority that a train of cars was shunted out on the Forrest extension two weeks ago and an engine has not been seen since. The cars have been loaded, elevators are filled, and there is consternation among the farmers. It is indeed a pleasant situation.—Ledger.

Belmont.—Both elevators full and those farmers who have no granaries must be greatly inconvenienced.—Baidur Gazette.

Arcoia.—The five elevators in Arcoia are now about full and the question of a grain blockade is now measurably within the bounds of probability. — Moose Mountain Star.

Wellwood.—Elevators and warehouses are filled, in fact, they have been full since the heavy delivery of wheat commenced. Cars are not obtainable, yet the C. P. R. persists in saying that there is no blockade. The blockade at this point is complete and evidences of discrimination in favor of Carberry are quite apparent. The result is that a large quantity of wheat that should naturally come here goes to Carberry.—Carberry News.

Brookdale.—The Lake of the Woods Elevator is completed. They commenced huying wheat on Friday last, there is enough wheat within two miles of the elevator to fill it.—Carberry News.

McKenzie's City.—A large number of cars have been loaded with wheat, but the C.P.R. are not in a hurry about taking them out.—Carberry News.

Oxbow.—The elevators are filled at this point, only receiving stray loads. They can only get odd cars.—Alameda Dispatch.

Poplar Point.—There has been some trouble over car shortage.—Liberal.

Cartwright.—At a meeting of the directors of the Cartwright farmers' elevator, the following resolution was passed:—"Be it resolved that this directors' meeting of the Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, desires to express their dissatisfaction with the car service we have been receiving during the past three weeks for the shipment of wheat from this point, which is seriously hampering our running capacity, thereby causing our company great loss, and we strongly recommend that steps be taken, and that immediately, by the C. P. R. to supply this company with a regular delivery of cars, as we are continually meeting a blockade, and possibly will have to close our elevator down permanently. As a matter of fact, only two cars have been given us between the 13th of October and the present date. With a view to having this resolution take effect, the secretary is hereby instructed to forward copy of same for publication in the press, and a copy to the general superintendent, transportation department, C. P. R., Winnipeg."

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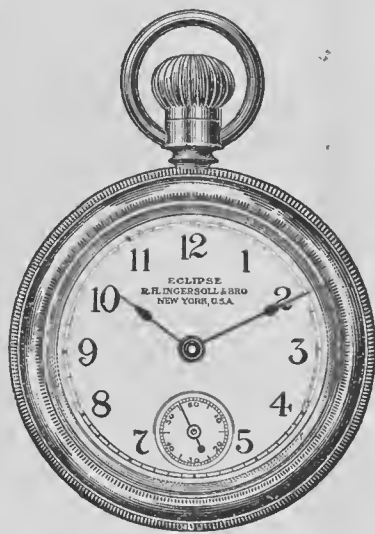
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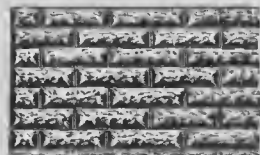
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Manitou.—The elevators are full and it puzzles the farmers to know where to put the grain. Many are rushing up temporary granaries.—Sun.

Macgregor.—The wheat blockade at this point, reported last week, was relieved on Friday and Saturday, when cars were left here and very quickly loaded. However, the Northern elevator was again filled on Monday, and not a sufficient number of cars have been delivered during the week to relieve the strain to any great extent.—Herald.

Pettapiece.—The elevators at Pettapiece are blockaded and no cars can be secured to relieve them.—Marquette Reporter.

Manor.—The new elevator is almost completed, but is now delayed for material. It will soon be required, the Western elevator already being full and no prospect of cars to relieve the blockade.—Moose Mountain Star.

Alameda.—The shortage of cars has considerably affected wheat deliveries here recently, although there has not been an actual blockade lasting over a few hours at a time.—Dispatch.

Deloraine.—All five elevators are full to the roof. Several elevators have not done five days work during the last three weeks. Any wheat brought to town in the past week has had to stand on the road for two or three days before room can be made for it in the elevators. So scarce are cars that the average number now placed here is only about two or three cars per day. Other towns are in a similarly awkward condition, and some a great deal worse, having in some cases been blocked almost since the opening of the season.—Advertiser.

Somerset.—All the elevators are filled to their utmost capacity. If relief does not come soon in the shape of more cars the loss to all concerned will be great.—Century.

Carberry.—About two weeks ago a strong resolution of the Board of Trade was forwarded to the C. P. R. urging them to put forth a special effort to relieve the present blocked condition of our elevators. Since that time each of the elevators has received about three or four cars. This is almost worse than nothing—is a mere aggravation.—Express.

Carberry.—The failure of the C. P. R. to supply sufficient cars at the points within this district is causing a loss of 3 to 5 cents a bushel on every bushel marketed, as the elevators have been filled for three weeks. Their buying is limited to and governed by the supply of cars received. If an elevator gets two cars they ship out and then proceed to buy two cars more, when they must suspend buying for want of space. This condition of affairs naturally depresses the market and the loss to each farmer will average from \$40 to \$200. This the C. P. R. is responsible for, yet in the face of the existing conditions the Company claim that there is no blockade. The fact that forty-five cars represents the total shipped from Carberry during the past two weeks is a complete answer to the C. P. R., when it is known that the elevators were about filled before the delivery of cars commenced.—Nawa.

Rounthwaite.—Elevators have been full at this point for a week past, and evidently no cars to be had on the Roblin railroad to relieve the situation.—Western Sun.

Neshitt.—The large elevator closed down for two days during the first of the week for want of cars.—Western Sun.

Rosebank and Roland.—Great complaint is made by farmers to the south regarding the grain blockade at Rosebank and Roland, causing a drop of 5 or 6 cents a bushel. Many farmers are hauling from these points to Carman, where the price is better.—Carman Standard.

No comment, no matter how strong it

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Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd

might be, would express the indignation which farmers feel at being forced to lose so much money on the price of their wheat. No comment, either, can make the C. P. R. do what they have not the power to do. They are decidedly short in motive power to move the cars they have, and loaded cars are standing at almost every siding waiting an opportunity to be moved out. General traffic on the C. P. R. never was heavier and the over-loading of half worn out engines has made the freight service slower than it ever has been. The lack of storage space at Fort William has, we fear, something to do with the lack of zeal on the part of the C. P. R. in rushing forward cars. Owing to the new elevator now building not being ready and the burning of the working part of another last spring the available storage

is not as great as it was this time last year, and a rush of cars to Fort William would soon cause a blockade. Therefore, only cars enough go forward to keep things running nicely, while the rest stand on the sidings all over the country. This condition means that when navigation closes we will be up against a far worse blockade than last year because every car and elevator will be filled long before that date.

In the circumstances we would strongly advise every farmer to prepare at once to store his wheat. Granaries must be erected on every farm or temporary ones at the shipping point. The wheat can then be drawn out during the winter ready to market in the spring.

The monthly crop report of the U. S.

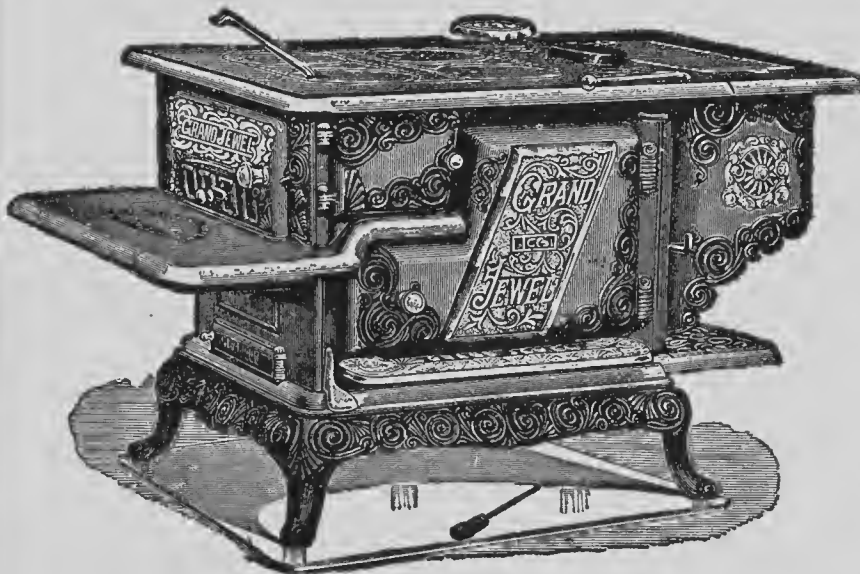
Department of Agriculture shows an average yield for the spring wheat states of 14½ bushels per acre. Kansas is lowest with 10.9 bushels, Iowa 12, South Dakota 12.4, Minnesota 13, North Dakota 15.7, Wisconsin 17.8, and Idaho 28.9. States showing a high average produce only a small proportion of the whole yield.

Brookdale, a point on the Macgregor extension of the C. P. R., will soon have two elevators. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has theirs completed, and material is on the ground for one for the Ogilvie Co. D. McNaughton has completed a large flat warehouse, well built, with a capacity of several thousand bushels. It is now taking in wheat. Several cars have been loaded and hauled out.

JEWELS

Are Built on Honor and Sold
the same way.

EXCELL ALL OTHERS.



GRAND JEWEL

- 4 Sizes for Wood, Square.
- 3 Sizes for Coal, Square.
- 4 Sizes for Wood, with Tank.
- 3 Sizes for Coal, with Tank.

SOME GOOD POINTS

Every year we are making improvements in our cooking apparatus and now offer a full line of **Jewel** stoves and ranges fitted with **cold rolled sheet steel ovens** that will neither crack or warp, and the steel plate being of a uniform thickness the heat is evenly distributed to all parts of the oven. An oven like this and all in one piece is not only quicker in its action but has made the **Jewels** the **best bakers** and the most **economical** stove in the consumption of fuel ever put on the market.

The system of **oven ventilation** employed in the construction of all **Jewel** cooking stoves and ranges is as simple as it is perfect in operation.

It is not only a perfect operator but is artistic in design, only the very best material being used in its manufacture, insuring the good results we have attained in the construction of the celebrated **Jewel Stoves and Ranges**.

SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

If your local dealer cannot supply you, do not let him try to convince you that he can sell you something just as good, but write to

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST DEPOT FOR JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES.

Dont Worry over the Hard Coal Situation

Instal a

"SURPRISE" FURNACE

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It will burn any kind of fuel, and with our special

"**Souris**" Grate

is especially adapted for burning

Souris or any other **Soft Coal** or **Wood**

Get prices on this furnace. Three sizes now in stock, with heating capacities ranging from 12,000 to 35,000 cubic feet of air space.

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"Surprise" Furnace, for Souris Coal

A Fire Extinguisher for Threshers.

An incident happened at Manitou the other day which has a lesson in it for every thresher. A spark from a passing locomotive set fire to the grass near the town and a fire extinguisher was used to put it out. The Manitou Western Canadian, in commenting on this throws out the suggestion that a fire extinguisher would be a capital accompaniment to every threshing outfit, as its prompt use might prevent many a fire getting beyond control and thus the loss of much valuable property. The principle upon which these extinguishers work is that a charge of sulphuric acid and bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) come together in the water in the tank when the charge is "dumped." Carbonic acid gas is liberated at once and thus the contents of the tank are soon under great pressure. When the tap is turned this pressure forces a stream of water and gas. The gas is as effective as the water, perhaps more so, as it will not support combustion. A gallon bomb which can be thrown costs about \$1.50, while a copper 3-gallon tank with hose costs about \$10. If one or more of these tanks were attached to the separator ready for instant use they would be the means of preventing many a serious loss. The tanks will keep indefinitely and are ready at an instant's notice. A 5 or 6-gallon one would cost about \$30 to \$35, while a 60-gallon one, on a truck which could stand between the separator and engine and throw a stream for about five minutes, would cost about \$175. The re-charging is a simple matter and the cost is very small. We commend these chemical fire extinguishers to our threshers, and will be pleased to put any thresher in the way of getting one.

Three elevators are buying grain at Langenburg, Assa.

The rails are laid on the Pheasant Forks branch of the C.P.R. as far north as Rocanville.

The farmers' elevator at Binscarth was expected to be ready for operations on November 1st.

S. Gower, Loon Creek, Assiniboia, has threshed 51 bushels of wheat per acre from his summer fallow.

The Grenfell district is forging ahead. Last year about 800,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from that point.

Yorkton is now on top. Henry Irwin had a 6-acre plot of wheat which, when threshed, yielded 62 bushels per acre.

Leduc, Alta., has now a flour mill. It commenced running ten days ago. It has a new elevator of 40,00 bushels capacity.

A. S. Crerar, Binscarth, had a field of wheat which gave an average of 46 bushels per acre. A 20-acre field averaged 41½ bushels.

J. S. Robson, Manitou, has just completed one of the finest implement houses in the country. It is 32x60, built of stone, with 12-foot walls.

The farmers elevator at Grenfell will have a capacity of 35,000 bushels. This will bring the elevator capacity of the town up to 150,000 bushels.

The Alberta Grain Co., Ltd., is a new company that has bought all the elevators in Alberta formerly owned by the Dominion and Northern Elevator Co.'s. John McFarland will be its general manager.

Wm. Grogan, of the Ladysmith settlement, reports 54 bushels per acre off a 12-acre field and 56 from a 6-acre field. Oats from a whole field 129 bushels and 33 bags of barley from a bushel of seed. Next.

Winter wheat has proved for the past four years a most profitable crop in Kansas, and the past summer having been wet and favorable for plowing, there is now 6,000,000 acres sown and doing well. Spring wheat is now going out in that latitude.

J. H. Martin threshed 211 bushels of wheat from 4½ acres. This land was first cropped in 1879, and has been continuously under cultivation since that time.—Rapid City Reporter.

The Manitoba Milling Co. is building a 25,000-bushel elevator at the C. N. R. station on the Carberry trail, 7 miles south of Neepawa, on the new line from Beaver to Neepawa.

The Indians of the Crooked Lake agency, Broadview, have this year raised 30,000 bushels of wheat. Two years ago it was 6,000 bushels. Other Indian reserves are making equally satisfactory records.

Forty years ago J. J. Hill, the millionaire railroad man, was collecting wharfage rates from the boats that did business at St. Paul. In two weeks of September he collected \$610.59. Out of this he was paid 2 per cent. commission, or \$12.21 for his fortnight's work.

The analysis of Canadian in contrast with Hungarian flour, recently made at Ottawa by Prof. Shutt, is challenged by the European millers. They claim that the type and sample continually vary and what may be quite true of one sample may not be fair to another.

Last spring Sheriff McLean, of Portage la Prairie, received three pounds of seed potatoes from the Ottawa experimental farm. He planted them at the jail and harvested them this week. The yield was 234 pounds, or an equivalent of 800 bushels per acre. The variety is called Everett.

Probably the largest day's threshing done in the district this season took place on the farm of Thos. Jasper one day last week when Agnew's machine turned out 3,096 bushels of wheat. Not only was Mr. Jasper's wheat an exceptionally large yield but a field of his oats this season turned out 104 bushels to the acre.—Hartney Star.

John Jolly, Hill Farm, Assa., recently killed five geese at one shot. That looks a good shot. But for solid murder Manitoba beats it out of sight. Joseph Thompson, Kellogg, saw a lot of ducks, mostly teal, on a slough on his farm. With one shot at the crowd in the water and another as they rose, he killed fifty-two. Is this a record?

E. E. Thompson came to Spring Coulee, Alta., in January, 1901, from Nebraska. He had 450 acres in crop this year, 280 acres of which was winter wheat and 150 acres of flax. He has had 1,200 acres broken this year and has sown it to winter wheat, and is now breaking the land for flax. He intends sowing 1,000 acres with flax next spring.

An Illinois farmer who had tried the hedge fence as planted by a local company, and finding it not all he expected, asked his farm paper what he should do about it. The reply was as follows: "We advise you to grub up and burn your hedge, and replace it with a wire fence of some kind. It is cheaper, better, gives no trouble, and takes up no space. Subscribe for a paper which advertises no fakes."

Dr. Stoner, head of the Dunkard colony south of Indian Head, says that there are now about 400 families in the colony and the number will increase. He expects to have 100 families out before next spring. The Dunkards form colonies large enough to support a church, and it is expected that a number of such colonies will be formed in the Northwest Territories. The Dunkards are said to be a hardworking, thrifty class of people.

A Dakota farmer says he uses binder twine very successfully to keep the tops on his hay stacks. He sticks a fork in the stack, say a yard from the ground, to support a stone, round which he ties one end of the twine, then throws the end over to the other side, and in the same way weights it with another stone. These stones always keep the cords tight. A good thick cutting of a tree several feet long can be used the same way. The ball of twine is easily thrown over the stack at any point.

You no doubt read this 'ad.' in last issue, but neglected writing us. Many have written us. Why not you?

"YOU KNOW"

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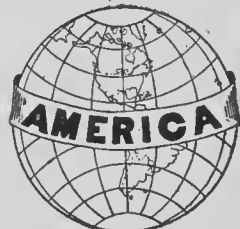
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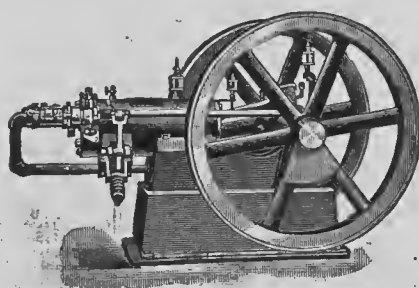
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The
"Howe"
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Made by the same people who make the celebrated Howe Scales.

Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba this season.



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Territorial Grain Growers Active.

Since its inception the Territorial Grain Growers' Association has been active in agitating for relief from the restrictions which have been hampering the farmers of the West in the marketing of their grain. In order to gain more light on the methods of handling grain, inspection and distribution of cars, the association has decided to place an agent at Winnipeg for some time to study the situation. The man chosen for this work is Peter Dayman, of Kenlis. He is now in the city at work. The western wheat growers are to be commended on the energy they are showing in trying to arrive at a solution of the difficulties that confront them.

We feel sure that if the C.P.R. had cars enough to supply every call for them and engines enough to haul the loaded cars away as fast as they were filled, and then terminal elevator capacity to accommodate all the grain forwarded it would straighten out many of the farmers' difficulties. But the C. P. R. has not these accommodations and the resulting loss and inconvenience is thrown back upon the farmers. The C. P. R. won't bear it, neither will the grain dealers and exporters, and they being the final handlers and purchasers control the situation. The only relief we can see from the present wide spread between street and track prices is for farmers to build granaries and store their own wheat, then raise the money they need on the wheat in their granaries.

The present car shortage will take some years to right itself. The increase in the wheat acreage will more than keep pace with the increase in the car equipment of the railways so that no matter what preparations may be made for increasing the rolling stock of both our western railways there will be another grain blockade in the fall and winter of 1903-04 as sure as there is one this fall, and possibly for years to follow. In view of this, farmers will be consulting their own best interests by building suitable granaries in which they can store their grain and realize on it sufficient money to meet their obligations and carry them along until the grain can be sold.

The Dominion Elevator Co. is opening an elevator at Ninga.

The Union Bank is opening a new branch at Shoal Lake.

A. M. Ten Eyck, assistant professor of agriculture at Fargo, N. D., has been appointed professor of agriculture at Kansas State station on a salary of \$2,100 a year.

George Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa., as well as being a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, has grown the following crop: 9,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 of oats and 1,000 of barley.

A recent report from Fort Francis is that a large flour and oatmeal mill will be put up there by a syndicate of eastern speculators. The grain would be mainly drawn from Manitoba.

J. A. Simpson, of Poplar Point, Man., had the misfortune to lose his dwelling house and contents a few days ago, presumably by fire from an over-heated stove pipe. It was partially insured in the Portage Mutual.

The Ogilvie Co. intends erecting an elevator at McKenzie's City, on the Macgregor extension of the C. P. R. A large force of men are at work on G. B. Murphy's large elevator. Farmers are anxiously awaiting its completion.

Threshing is drawing near a close in this district, only about 20 per cent. remaining to be separated. The wheat that has been stacked is turning out a good deal better in color than the shock-threshed article. A good deal of the wheat grading No. 1 northern would have easily gone No. 1 hard had it been stacked a couple of weeks.—Treherne Times.

Rogers Bros. are erecting an elevator at Macgregor. They will put in a chopp-plant.

For the month of October the Lake of the Milling Co. paid out to the farmers of this country over one million dollars for wheat. They commenced buying September 9th and business has continued up to this time without a break.

An Ontario harvest man got a lesson at Boissevain the other day. He engaged to drive a team, but while the owner was away to bring out the team he changed his mind. For this change of mind the local magistrate fined him \$5 and costs.

Harry Brown, of the Northern elevator, High Bluff, has made the record of the highest number of bushels of wheat received at any one elevator in Manitoba or the Territories, having received and stored in one day recently no less than 7,300 bushels.

England and Scotland have for many years drawn hosts of Irishmen from the western counties to assist at harvest work. Two railways crossing the country last year dumped over 25,000 men at Dublin, to be shipped to England, but this year there have been fewer, as there is more work at home. Rail and boat fares eastward are made pretty low, but higher figures are charged for the return journey.

The municipal council of Pembina recently struck a snag. They wanted land for a road from J. E. Law, of Darlingford, who agreed to let them have it at \$25 an acre, provided they paid \$6 of an old claim he had against them. The route was agreed on, but Mr. Law forbade them touching the ground till his old claim was settled. They set to work and were sued by Law for trespass. Judge Locke gave a verdict against the council, but made each party pay its own costs. Law had the "law" on his side.

There are many districts in Italy and Spain where the chestnut takes the place of oats, rye and rice as food for the working classes. Chestnut groves are abundant in all the mountain districts of Italy and Spain, and the season of the chestnut gathering is the harvest festival in these countries. In the old times chestnuts were the common ration provided for the soldier, and when there was a probability that a castle was likely to be besieged, out went the soldiers and laid violent hands on all the stores of chestnuts within easy reach.

A few years ago R. N. Lea noticed in his field of frozen wheat a few heads of standing wheat that seemed to have escaped the frost, probably because they were dead ripe. He gathered a few of the heads and saved the seed, which he planted the following year. The product of this was again planted until he had sufficient to supply himself with seed. He has since sold seed to his neighbors and this year has threshed 42 bushels to the acre. It is the Club wheat and matures about 17 days earlier than Red Fyfe. It grades No. 1 hard.—Manitou Sun.

A Repeating Rifle—\$10⁰⁰

We have bought a large quantity of VETTERLINE REPEATING RIFLES, 41 calibre, R.F. Cartridges in boxes of 25. Price \$1.25 per box. Every Rifle guaranteed. Your money back if you want it.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., Winnipeg, Man.

In the settlements at Magrath, Raymond, Stirling and Lethbridge there is estimated to be 600,000 bushels of grain this season, where three years ago there was not a bushel. A great deal of the crop at Stirling and Magrath was fall wheat, which is conceded to be the coming grain crop of the south country.

James Dale, Reeve of Argyle, is well known as a hustler and his record this year confirms it. His crop totalled 5,300 bushels, 3,700 of which is wheat, 1,100 oats and barley and 500 oats in sheaf. Up to time of threshing he had only paid \$120 in wages. His threshing bill was \$275.

Coulton's threshing outfit has finished threshing on the farms of Cullum & Sons, Condie, Assa. He had a seige of three weeks, during which time he threshed 30,000 bushels of grain, of which 25,000 was wheat. The Cullums have some oats to thresh yet, but this will be done later on. The wheat on summer fallow averaged 44 bushels to the acre, new land 38½, while the stubble went 26 bushels to the acre.

Harvesters and Threshers

Harvesters and threshers who are heavy consumers of Chewing Tobacco will find.

PAY ROLL CHEWING TOBACCO

much more wholesome than the rank tobaccos of the past. As only pure ingredients enter into the manufacture of this brand, it can be used with perfect security. Valuable presents can also be obtained by saving the Snow-shoe Tags, which are on every plug. The time for the redemption of Snow-shoe Tags has been extended to

Jan. 1st, 1904

Men, Free Trial

To receive a DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bedtimes, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm, soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame back, varicocele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request, I send in plain sealed envelope

TWO FREE BOOKS

One for weak men only. The other treats of Rheumatism, Bladder Disorders etc. (both sexes), and how my Herculex Belt cures such. Symptom blanks free for those wishing my personal advice. Established 30 years. The highest development in electro-curative appliances. Remember absolutely free trial.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

R. P. Fraser, of Montrose, has completed threshing the wheat off one quarter section which he purchased at the school land sale two years ago. The 160 acres yielded 4,800 bushels of No. 1 hard, an average of 30 bushels to the acre.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Cap. 80) the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Baker, G. P.	Russell.
Barry, W. H.	Cartwright.
Braund, F. J.	Wawanesa.
Brocken, G. E.	Clan William.
Clark, J. S.	Russell.
Coxe, S. A.	Brandon.
Cruikshanks, J. G.	Deloraine.
Douglas, A. R.	Dauphin.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Elliott, H. James	Brandon.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Frame, R.	Treherne.
Golley, J. S.	Treherne.
Graham, N.	Dauphin.
Green, E.	Birtle.
Harrison, W.	Glenboro.
Hatton, J.	Alexander.
Henderson, W. S.	Carberry.
Hilliard, W. A.	Minnedosa.
Hilton, G.	Portage la Prairie.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hodgins, J.	Minnedosa.
Hurt, W. N. J.	Belmont.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Lake, W. H.	Miami.
Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, W.	Boissevain.
Livingstone, A. M.	Melita.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, C. D.	Binscarth.
McGillivray, J. D.	Maniton.
McKay, D. H.	Brandon.
McLoughry, R. A.	Moosomin.
McMillan, A.	Oak Lake.
Marshall, R. G.	Griswold.
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Reid, D. D.	Hartney.
Robinson, P. E.	Emerson.
Rombough, M. B.	Morden.
Rowcroft, G. V.	Birtle.
Scurfield, R. D.	Crystal City.
Shouls, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Stevenson, C. A.	Reston.
Stevenson, J. A.	Carman.
Swenerton, W.	Carberry.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J.	Winnipeg.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Waldon, T.	Killarney.
Walker, J. St. C.	Minto.
Welch, J.	Roland.
Whaley, H. F.	Glenboro.
Whimster, M. A.	Hamiota.
Williamson, A. E.	Winnipeg.
Young, J. M.	Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

FRED. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR



TRADE MARK

Gasoline Engine at Indian Head.

Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, has purchased a gasoline engine to run the separator on the farm. It is a 15-horsepower Badger, manufactured in Milwaukee and purchased from Burrage & Cooper, Winnipeg. This machine is capable of threshing at the rate of 1,500 bushels of wheat a day and 2,500 bushels of oats. Farmers of the Indian Head district will watch the working of this engine with a view to studying its efficiency and suitability for general farm work as well as threshing.

Corn, Field Roots and Potatoes at Brandon Experimental Farm in 1902.

S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, sends us the following results of the uniform test plots of corn, field roots and potatoes this year at the farm.

FODDER CORN.

The cold and wet spring greatly retarded the growth of fodder corn, and the yield is much below the average. All of it was stooked in the field to be used as dry fodder during the winter.

All the plots were sown on May 31st and cut September 5th.

Variety.	Acres.	Tons. lbs.
Salzer's All Gold	19—	16
Champion White Pearl	18—	696
Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint	18—	432
North Dakota Yellow	17—	1904
Pearce's Prolific	16—	1528
North Dakota White	16—	1264
King of the Earliest	16—	1000
Eureka	16—	736
Early Butler	16—	472
King Phillip	15—	1680
Superior Fodder	15—	888
Compton's Early	15—	624
Angel of Midnight	15—	624
Mammoth Cuban	14—	1832
Early Mastodon	14—	1568
Longfellow	14—	1040
Pride of the North	14—	1040
Evergreen Sugar	13—	1720
Early Golden Surprise	13—	1192
Thoroughbred White Flint	13—	928
Kendal's Early Giant	13—	400
Country Gentleman	13—	400
Mitchell's Extra Early	12—	1080
Salzer's Earliest Ripe	11—	1760
Canada White Flint	11—	1760
Early Yellow Long-eared	11—	1760
Selected Leaming	11—	1760
Grant Prolific Ensilage	11—	1760
Yellow Six Weeks	11—	968
Extra Early Huron	11—	704
Red Coh Ensilage	11—	440
Cloud's Early Yellow	11—	176
Hick Mexican	10—	1648
Wisconsin Earliest White Dent	10—	1384
Early August	9—	160
White Cap Yellow Dent	8—	896
Sanford	8—	104

FIELD ROOTS.

Owing to the cold and backward spring and dry fall the yields of all kinds of field roots are below the average, but the quality is above the average, the roots being clean, of good shape and perfectly sound.

MANGELS.

Twenty-seven varieties of mangels have been under test during 1902, all sown on the flat in rows 2½ feet apart. Two sowings were made—one on May 27th and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on September 20th.

Variety.	Sown May 27.	Sown June 10.
Half-long Sugar, Rosy ..	16—1132	11—704
Yellow Glohe Selected ..	15—1944	17—1376
Yellow Intermediate ..	14—248	15—96
Lion Yellow Intermediate ..	13—1984	16—1792
Champion Yellow Glohe ..	13—1456	14—1304
Selected Mam. Long Red ..	13—669	14—1849
Sutton's Prize Winner ..		
Yellow Glohe ..	13—664	15—1152
Mammoth Long Red ..	12—1344	17—584
Half Long Sugar White ..	12—552	15—96
Norhithon Giant ..	12—288	17—320
Giant Yel. Intermediate ..	11—1892	15—1152
Canadian Giant ..	11—1496	15—360
Triumph Yellow Glohe ..	11—1232	14—1304
Gato Post ..	11—440	15—888
Yellow Fleshed Tankard ..	11—176	10—1912
Prize Mammoth Long Red ..	11—176	15—1152
Red Fleshed Tankard ..	11—176	15—1152
Mammoth Oval Shaped ..	10—1912	14—1832
Mam. Yel. Intermediate ..	10—1912	13—1192
Leviathan Long Red ..	10—1232	15—96
Gate Post Yellow ..	10—1120	14—1040
Ward's Large Oval Shape ..	10—988	15—1152
Giant Sugar ..	9—1800	14—776
Golden Fleshed Tankard ..	8—1952	13—1720
Giant Yellow Glohe ..	7—1576	14—1040
Giant Yellow Half-long ..	7—1048	17—584
Warden Orange Glohe ..	5—32	14—1304

TURNIPS.

Thirty varieties of turnips were tested during 1902, all sown on the flat in rows 2½ feet apart. Two sowings were made—one one May 24th and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on Oct. 2d.

Variety.	Sown May 26.	Sown June 9.
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
Skirving's ..	25—424	18—696
Champion Purple Top ..	21—1824	26—536
Webb's New Renown ..	21—504	23—464
New Arctic ..	20—1976	21—768
Bangholm Selected ..	19—1600	20—1184
Magnum Bonum ..	19—544	20—392
Good Luck ..	19—16	22—616
Shamrock Purple Top ..	18—168	20—920
Kangaroo ..	18—1224	21—504
Perfection Swede ..	18—432	23—1784
Sutton's Champion ..	17—1112	19—280
Jumbo ..	17—56	15—1680
Selected Champion ..	16—472	13—400
Halewood's Bronze Top ..	15—1152	18—1488
Marquis of Lorne ..	15—888	17—1904
Prize Purple Top ..	15—888	20—920
West Norfolk Red Top ..	15—888	16—208
Hall's Westbury ..	15—624	15—1416
Giant King ..	15—360	16—1264
Prize Winner ..	15—96	21—768
East Lothian ..	14—1568	16—1264
New Century ..	13—1984	17—1640
Elephant Masher ..	13—1984	16—208
Drummond Purple Top ..	13—1720	21—504
Carter's Elephant ..	13—1456	15—360
Selected Purple Top ..	13—400	19—544
Monarch ..	12—1344	16—1000
Emperor ..	11—1760	17—56
Mammoth Clyde ..	10—1384	21—1560
Imperial Swede ..	9—1272	20—1976

CARROTS.

Twenty-one different sorts of carrots were tested during the year. All were sown on the flat, in rows 2 feet apart. Two sowings were made—one on May 27th and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on Oct. 2nd.

Variety.	Sown May 27.	Sown June 10.
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
New White Intermediate ..	16—120	9—1800
Ontario Champion ..	14—160	11—
Carter's Orange Giant ..	12—200	9—1800
Green Top White Orthe ..	11—1320	13—1280
White Vosges, large short ..	11—1320	10—680
Yellow Intermediate ..	11—	11—1320
White Belgian ..	9—1800	9—40
Half-long Chantenay ..	9—1360	12—640
Long Yel. Stump-rooted ..	9—480	12—640
Guerande or Oxheart ..	9—40	13—840
Giant White Vosges ..	9—40	9—1800
Iverson's Champion ..	8—720	11—880
Early Gem ..	7—1840	9—480
Half-long White ..	7—960	9—1800
Improved short White ..	7—80	5—1880
Scarlet Intermediate ..	6—1640	10—240
Yellow Intermediate ..	6—760	8—280
Long Orange or Surrey ..	6—320	5—1880
Mam. White Intermediate ..	5—120	14—1480
Long Scarlet Altringham ..	3—1480	4—800
Scarlet Nantes ..	3—160	4—360

SUGAR BEETS.

Eight varieties of sugar beets have been tested this year, all sown on the flat, in rows 2 feet apart. The first sowing was made on May 27th and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on September 20th.

Variety.	Sown May 27.	Sown June 10.
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
Red Top Sugar ..	13—928	12—24
Danish Improved ..	12—24	14—512
Royal Giant ..	8—1424	14—1040
French Very Rich ..	8—1160	9—1800
Danish Red Top ..	8—500	13—1192
Wanzlehen ..	7—1048	12—552
Improved Imperial ..	6—672	12—1344
Vilmorin's Improved ..	5—296	12—288

POTATOES.

Ninety varieties of potatoes were planted in rows 3 feet apart, but the returns of only seventeen varieties are given. Although the cloud-burst of June packed the soil very hard around the plants, the yield of potatoes is quite satisfactory and the quality is excellent. All were planted on May 20th and dug September 20th.

Variety.	Yield per acre.
	Bus. lbs.
Encrums ..	557—20
Houthon Rose ..	487—40
Burnaby Seedling ..	476—40
White Beauty ..	473—
Cambridge Russet ..	473—
Empire State ..	454—40
Early White Prize ..	447—20
Prolific Rose ..	436—20
Hale's Champion ..	432—40
Seedling No. 230 ..	432—40
Delaware ..	429—
Pearce's Extra Early ..	429—
Sharp's Seedling ..	425—20
Maule's Thoroughbred ..	421—40
Seedling No. 7 ..	421—40
Great Divide ..	418—
American Wonder ..	403—20

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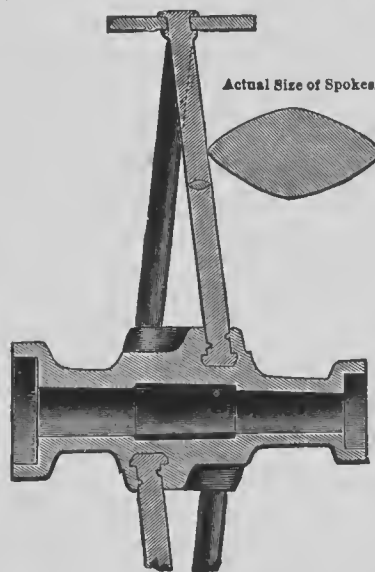
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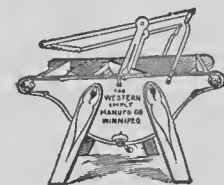


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A Rosebush 1,000 Years Old.

In the town of Hildersheim, Germany, is a rosebush 1,000 years old, and sprouts from its branches have realized fabulous sums. Some years ago a rich Englishman offered \$250,000 for the entire tree, but the sum was refused. This wonderful plant clings amid thickly grown moss against the side of the famous old church of St. Michael. It is claimed that it has bloomed perennially since the days of King Alfred, and this statement has never been disputed, for its record has been as carefully kept as the pedigree of the bluest-blooded family of the kingdom. It is supposed to have been discovered by some mysterious means through the medium of King Louis of Hildersheim as far back as 1022.

Beautifying the School Grounds

One of the best papers presented at the recent session of the Western Teachers' Association at Brandon was on the beautifying of school rooms and grounds by S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm. He used a blackboard, on which was drawn an outline of a school house and grounds, to illustrate his address, which was as follows:—

I think that you will all agree with me that the subject of my address requires more attention than is generally given to it in this province. How many properly laid out and planted school grounds can you see in a day's drive? It is quite the usual thing to see the country school perched on a bare hill, without either fence, tree or shrub around it, and many town schools are no better. What can be more depressing to both teacher and student than to spend the greater portion of their time amid such surroundings? Is it any wonder that the teacher soon grows tired of the position and is constantly changing from one school to another, or that the children in the district grow up without a taste for attractive home surroundings?

You will naturally say that this matter is entirely in the hands of the school trustees and that the school teacher is powerless to make any improvement. This may be quite true in some districts or during some years, but every teacher knows that there is a time and manner to approach the average trustee, that prevails with him, and it is the teacher's as well as the inspector's duty and privilege to quietly, but firmly insist on something being done every year towards improving the surroundings of the school house, and when once successful in getting the trustees to work, do all in your power to maintain the improvements by inducing the older students to protect and care for fences, trees, shrubs, etc.

THE GROUNDS.

We will first take up the subject of improving the school grounds. The department of education has very wisely insisted on every school house being furnished with land sufficient for both ornamental planting and play grounds, but unfortunately the building is not always located favorably for the best results, and in such cases we will have to adopt our plants to the prevailing condition.

We have before us the ground plan of a school house and outlines of the average school plot. With your permission I will give some suggestions for its improvement.

The first and most important item is a good substantial fence. Let this be neat and strong, with well braced corner posts, and provided with gates, for remember that it is worse than useless to plant trees in this country and leave them unprotected from cattle.

By placing the school house very near

the centre of the plot, there is sufficient land in front of the building for ornamental purposes and still leave ample space in the rear for play ground and outbuildings. In my opinion the easiest and most efficient way of beautifying the school ground is to plant it judiciously with trees, shrubs and flowers—but we must understand from the first that our conditions are different from the East. We have less rainfall and our winters are more trying on all kinds of plant life.

In the first place, the land must be thoroughly cultivated before starting to grow a single tree, shrub or plant of any kind; summer fallow is the best preparation, the next is thoroughly pulverized backsetting, to properly plant a hundred trees. But, if a person cannot find time, let him take a smaller number. Some time before planting it is necessary to select the proper varieties. They should be hardy and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. With this thorough cultivation and the proper care in planting and in selection of varieties we can usually succeed in tree planting.

It is well to select trees from Northern districts, as near our own conditions as possible. We have southern cottonwoods planted on the experimental farm ten years ago, and they are no higher than they were then. They are still alive, but that is all. It is the same with elm, and many other trees and shrubs; even ash leaf maple, when imported from Ontario, is quite tender. With these few introductory remarks we will proceed to lay out and plant our school grounds, always keeping in mind that we wish to accomplish at least three things; provide shade during the heat of summer, provide shelter from storms, and also to beautify the surroundings.

To mark the line of division between the play ground and the planted portion of the plot, and to screen from view the wood pile or any other unsightly object, we will plant a hedge, running from each side of the school building to the fence. I would suggest ash leaf maple for this purpose. Set the young seedlings about three feet apart in cultivated ground and cut them back at least once a year, for it is impossible to make the average tree branch close to the ground if it has already reached a considerable height.

If a low hedge is required some such plant as the Caragana, red willow or lilac should be used; another excellent screen is made by building a fence of poultry netting and training either wild cucumber or Virginia creeper over it.

Should it be thought advisable to cover the sides of the school house with climbing vines, nothing is equal to our native Virginia creeper. It grows freely and is perfectly hardy. It can be obtained from the woods in Eastern Manitoba, or in limited quantities from the experimental farm.

In planting trees and shrubs it is an excellent plan to place the large trees in the back ground. They will then add massiveness to the view without hiding the smaller and more attractive trees and shrubs. Leave an open space seeded to grass directly in front of the building and group the trees and plants along the margins.

Do not follow straight lines in the arrangements of these shrubs, but make some curves. The same rule applies to any paths found necessary, but let them be of good width and few in number.

There is no better place for perennial flowers than just on the margins of the shrubs. They are then nearly always covered with snow in winter; they are where they can be readily seen and examined, and the shrubs make an excellent background for them.

We will now take up the selection of suitable varieties. Commencing at the rear, we would suggest a Russian poplar for the corner near the school house; it is a free growing and handsome tree, and in a few years reaches the height of 40 feet or more. It does not thrive well on low land or when pruned to a bare trunk. For the opposite side we will select a Siberian poplar, another rank grower, with very dark leaves. Our native white elm, the noblest of American trees will group well with the others just planted and a birch, the lady of the

woods, is a fit companion for it. These can both be obtained along the river banks in Western Manitoba.

Following up our idea of gradually reducing the height of the trees as we approach the front of the lot, we will next select an ash leaf maple and a native white spruce, followed by a native plum and choke cherry. These are very handsome when in bloom, and are very uniformly distributed over the province. In front of this Caragana could be planted on one side, and a lilac on the other. Both of these can be obtained from the experimental farm free of charge, or from any nurseryman at a small figure. As we reach the front of the lot we can utilize such small shrubs as our native spireas, potentillas, pin cherries, roses, etc. Do not prune any of the trees or shrubs, but let them grow naturally, as it is difficult to improve on nature.

We will now take up the border devoted to flowers. Personally, I am very fond of perennials. They bloom early in the season, only require to be planted once and demand very little attention. The most suitable for this country are tulips, paeonias, iris, larkspur, columbine, scarlet lychnis, day lily, tiger lily, etc.

Among the easiest grown annuals are verbenas, phlox, stocks, petunias, larkspur, portulacas and mignonette.

Within the last fortnight ripe prairie strawberries have been picked in Alberta.

"Arboriculture" is a new magazine published in Chicago, with tree culture as its specialty. Its get-up and illustrations are excellent. Those interested in tree growing should take it.

On the Jason Knapp farm, in the town of Hanover, thirty-four miles from Buffalo, is a giant elm, measuring forty-two feet in circumference at the ground and thirty-three feet girth at three feet higher. Its lowest limb was estimated to be sixty feet from the ground, the head towering above all surrounding trees. It was contemplated to exhibit this tree at the World's Fair, but on account of the expense the project was abandoned. It is supposed to be the largest tree east of the Mississippi river.

"What is undoubtedly the largest known tree in the world has been discovered two and a half miles from the Sanger Lumber Company's mill at Converse Basin, far up in the Sierras, in California. The discovery was made by a party of hunters. But little credence was given to the report, as every one thought the description of this colossus of the forest was exaggerated. But it has since been visited by persons who have verified the finders' statement. The tree was measured six feet from the ground, and it took a line 154 feet and 8 inches long to encircle it, making it about fifty-one feet in diameter. This tree is a few rods from the company's boundary line and is on the government reserve, hence will stand to interest sightseers." The foregoing made the round of the American papers a few weeks ago. The circumference has since been reduced to 100 feet, which is still a very fair sized tree.

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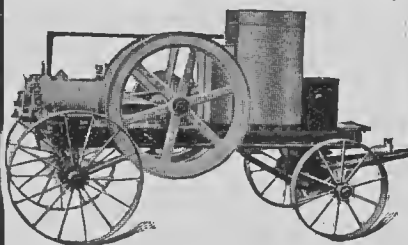
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Bayne, G. A., "	Dawson City, N.W.T.
Bourne, R., "	Francis, John,
Doupe, Joseph, "	Poplar Point, Man.
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Lawe, Henry, "	Neepawa, Man.
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The Insectivorous Birds of Manitoba.

A paper delivered before the Manitoba Historical Society by George E. Atkinson, Winnipeg, naturalist to the Manitoba Government, the University of Manitoba, and Consulting Naturalist to the N. W. T. Government.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Accepted authorities define the term *insectivorous* as insect devouring, consequently, generally speaking, an *insectivorous* bird may be by any one of the thirteen thousand known species of birds which will occasionally devour a few insects, or, more accurately speaking, one of those few which feed exclusively upon insects.

To describe the local forms under the former generalization would be an extensive undertaking which is not seriously contemplated in this paper. While to accept the more exclusive application of the term we would have altogether less than fifty species to consider.

Being neither so general or exclusive in our acceptance of the definition we will accept the term as in general use among ornithologists and include in it those locally represented species of the four orders, *Macrochires*, *coccyges*, *pici* and *passeres*, and while an investigation of the principal characteristics of these groups may not be as extensive as a consideration according to the more sweeping generalization, it will be found to be much more extensive than a mere consideration according to the more exclusive application of the term.

The science of ornithology has of late years made immense upward strides in public favor through the revolution of the methods of ornithological investigation. Formerly it was considered necessary to be able to pursue and kill birds and preserve their dry skins with dryer data attached; but the impracticability of private working collections has forced itself so pronouncedly upon the student that the idea is being abandoned and in its stead that of one good public working collection available for study, while the student turns his individual effort to the study of the bird under varied conditions in the field, woods and aviary, is being daily more generally accepted. These collections differ from the old museum collection of stuffed birds prepared by the fossilized bird-stuffer in that they consist of a series of skins of all plumages, ages and sexes of all available species with types wherever possible, mounted characteristic of the species, prepared and arranged under the direction of a scientific naturalist. A label attached to each specimen contains full data regarding locality and date of collection, measurements and other remarks of interest. The skins are arranged in trays in cabinets in close proximity to the display cases containing the mounted types. In this manner the full range of plumage as well as a certain amount of character (as much as can ever be shown in a mounted bird) is displayed for our benefit.

Live bird photography is interesting the ornithologists to-day. They vie with one another in their attempts to shoot the bird with the camera even as they formerly vied with one another in their efforts to shoot it with the life-destroying gun.

For these reasons we cannot to-day confine our discussions of the subject in question to the systematically or economically scientific, but must in our life study blend these into the philosophical and aesthetic, considering not only the classification and economic relations of the forms under consideration but also their place in nature, their influence upon ourselves and our duty to them. Certainly no group of birds lays greater claim to consideration from these points of view than those to be dealt with in this paper.

Classification.

Considering briefly the classification of what we have generalized as insectivorous birds, we will note the physiological

characteristics responsible for this classification. First we find that the subject embraces the four highest orders of the avian world.

Order *coccyges*—Cuckoos. Toes 4, two in front and two behind; bill slender; skull light and thin; tail long; not adapted for climbing.

Order *pici*—Woodpeckers. Toes 4, two in front and two behind; adapted for climbing, bill strong, skull hard and brittle; tail feathers very stiff and pointed, acting as a support in climbing.

Order *macrochires*—Goatsuckers and Swifts. Feet small and weak, with little grasping power; bill small and short; mouth large, with, in some cases, hair-like nets at sides of gape, which act as insect traps; wings long and pointed; tail in swift spined to support in clinging to a perpendicular surface.

Order *passeres*—Perchers. Toes 4, all on same level, three in front and one behind; hind toe as long as middle, nail usually longer than middle nail; tail feathers, 12.

Divided into sub-orders, *clamatrices* and *oscines*. *Clamatrices*, songless perchers. True fly catchers, ten developed primaries and fewer and less developed muscles in the syrinx or voice producing organ than *oscines*. *Oscines*, song perchers. Less than ten primaries, more muscles and much higher development in syrinx than *clamatrices*.

Identification.

The problem of identification is one which presents itself as more or less insurmountable to the student of any life forms, and is responsible for a discontinuance of effort among many of the less enthusiastic, while with those to whom a certain knowledge of life is necessary for varied reasons, the first question asked the naturalist is where can we get text-books to tell us about these animals or birds, as the case may be.

The extent of the predominance of theoretical over the practical training in our modern educational system is responsible for many erroneous ideas, and in no branch of investigation are these erroneous notions more prevalent to-day than in nature studies, and this premature inquiry for text-books on the part of the student is a striking proof of the impractical training received, while to awaken enthusiasm and interest in the practical side of the work seems an endless and thankless undertaking. In answering the foregoing question, I may say that your text-book or your ornithological friend who can introduce you to the birds is in the same position as your friend who can introduce you to a desired new acquaintance and you must exercise precisely the same judgment in your descriptions of a bird you wish identified as you would in the case of your description of the stranger you desired to know. You must go among them and become acquainted with their individuality first and their color last.

Do not come in with a rush and ask, "What bird is it that is black and gray and has a long tail?" and expect the ornithologist to pick out of the hundreds of species, presenting thousands of different plumages known to him, the bird you saw, neither condemn your text-book because it fails to enlighten you as to which of the scores of black and gray long-tailed birds you happen to have seen. Go back and see what shape and size the bird was, where he was when you saw him, what he did when you saw him, if necessary chase him, make him fly and describe his flight, try and note the call or cry he gives, then put this carefully in your note book, describing also where he is gray and where he is black, be accurate as to color, do not call blue, gray or gray blue, and, if it is blue gray say so; then come to your book or your ornithological friend and the possibilities are you will learn the name of the bird and much of its life habits, and will know it in future from any other bird for the same reason that you know Mr. Brown from Mr. Jones.

Taking alone the question of variation in the groups under consideration, we may of many species secure a series of one hundred skins of different plumages in one season and the following spring or fall secure as many more before we

have a thoroughly graded series of young, immature, breeding and winter plumages of the species.

Many birds such as our red-winged blackbird, bobolink, Baltimore oriole, pine grosbeak, purplefinch, rosebreasted grosbeak and many of the sparrows and warblers, take from two to four years to mature in plumage, the sexes at all ages differing also; while with the bobolink, goldfinch, longspur and many sparrows and warblers the adult males, females and young leave us in the fall all dressed in a uniform plumage, returning to us in the spring clothed according to age and sex. So that identification by individuality is the only solution of the vexed question. Some birds, like some people, wear the same colored suit winter and summer, adult and young alike, but these cases are rare among our high colored birds, the most striking being possibly the evening grosbeak.

Individuality.

The discussion of the question of practical methods in the identification of birds has led us up to the question of individuality.

The mediæval, selfish and presumptuous idea so generally accepted until recent years that man was the only creator endowed with higher intelligence has been thoroughly exploded, yet the weight of prejudice, that obstacle to progress, to-day prevents many intelligent people from accepting this truth; and not infrequently heresy, infidelity, lunacy and other terrible moral or mental conditions are insinuated of those who are bold enough to declare themselves believers.

These terrible possibilities, notwithstanding, we cannot, without prejudice, associate ourselves with the birds or mammals without being convinced that their intellectual conditions differ only in degree of development from our own. Who makes bold to say that birds are not possessed of individual character let him weigh well his substantiated evidence against what may be offered in rebuttal. All birds show more or less striking individuality but the groups under consideration undoubtedly show the greatest intellectual development.

The question of making a private working collection has been previously referred to and shown to be impracticable save to a man of means with much time at his disposal and we must therefore depend upon the study of the life rather than the dry skin and gain access if possible to a good public working collection to extend our knowledge of specific variation.

The argument that these characters in birds held to be higher intelligences are but instinct and are inherited is supposed to be insurmountable, yet I shall challenge you in opposition to point out to me the line of division between instinct and reason, and, failing to do this, I hold that reason is but an evolution of instinct. Have not our changing environments necessitated the exercise of our reasoning powers to enable us to keep pace with our ever changing struggle for existence? So as the change of environment and increase of the struggle of existence with the bird is proportionate with man, will there be found a proportionately increased intellectual development? We have but to take some of those birds most persistently persecuted as obstacles to human progress to prove this phenomenal brain development. Examples—the crow and jay family, the English sparrow.

As a comparison take the members of the goatsucker family, which, because of their nocturnal habits, have few natural enemies, and we find a comparatively small brain development and in the intellectual what may merely be called an "eccentricity."

Apart, however, from the revelations of psychological or phrenological examinations, a short unveiling of our eyes from prejudice and the association of ourselves with these interesting subjects in life cannot fail to present these truths to us.

The examples of human characteristics I will show are:

Memory—As evidence of this we may but quote the return of birds regularly

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

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The following is an extract from "Money and Risks," July, 1902:

In this era of great prosperity, when business in every line is showing such a wonderful development, it is not surprising that the life insurance companies, who are the leading financial institutions of the country, should among others feel the benefit of the good times by an influx of insurance and an increase of income.

Among these corporations the remarkable progress made by The Continental Life is especially worthy of notice and shows that the management are setting their shoulders to the wheel and are making their efforts tell. Although their new business in 1901 was greater by a large percentage than that of 1900, yet comparing their figures for the first six months of the present year with those of the corresponding period of 1901, it is found that there is again an increase of nearly forty per cent. in amount of new business written, thus proving that the Company has gained the confidence and favor of the public and may fairly claim to hold a position of eminence among such institutions.

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to an old nesting site. And some would ask, How do you know these were former nesters at this place? A nesting site



Bronzed Grackle.
(Quiscalus quiscula aenus.)

being an attraction the first season is liable to be the same a second season. My striking experiences here were two. One case with the swallows, which raised a brood in a box I had erected. The box was blown down during the winter and was removed entirely, yet the morning after the arrival of the swallows the next spring the birds flew about the spot searching for the box, alighting on the roof where it had been placed, and, upon my bringing it out, and while re-erecting it, they were very much concerned and made as much objection to my presence as though they were nesting. In the second case a wren had nested in a hole in an outbuilding for two seasons. During her absence one winter the hole was covered entirely with a piece of board. On her return she sought long and hard for that hole, climbing about the board which covered it in her search and not for some time did she accept another site though they were quite numerous and equally favorable.

Love—Birds love one another with all the ardor of human lovers, and, like enamored humanity, they show the same constancy or perfidity—the same spontaneous gush, while the character of the maidenly modesty is as varied as with our sisters.

Mr. Redwing Blackbird courts his plain looking affianced with a fantastic display of plumage, a gushing spluttering attempt at a song, which ends in an oath of "faithful unto death." Happy lover, he is accepted; his betrothed has failed to see his duplicity, and all is well till the nest is built, the eggs deposited, and then he grows restless and tired of his bargain, and it is with difficulty that he even awaits the appearance of the young before he is off in disgust with his chums to the Redwing Club in the big marsh, leaving the faithful wife to raise, feed and train up her family in the way they should go, and not until nesting is over and it is time to prepare for migration does he return to become acquainted with his family.

As an offset to this perfidity we can take the goldfinch, the bobolink, the sparrows and many others which remain faithful, assist in constructing the nest, and while on account of inability on the part of the males or the unwillingness of the mother to trust them, they do not assist at incubation, they remain about the nest cheering the patient mother with song, feeding her, and, on the appearance of the young, take a willing share of the responsibilities of family raising.

In direct opposition to the conduct of the redwing we find the rosebreasted grosbeak, the robin, oriole, bluebird, catbird and many others not only remain at home and help build the nest, but their wives insist upon their taking their share of the worries of incubation and subsequently of raising the family.

I know of but one case of the new woman among birds and that is Mrs. Wilson phalarope, who compels the male to do all the incubating and family raising while she goes off with her friends probably to talk woman's rights.

Vanity—Among the young men of the day the competition or rivalry for the attentions of their lady friends gives rise to much vain display. Similar causes give rise to similar emotions in the birds, and keen, elaborate and even

fantastic are these displays. The very high rich plumage attained by many of our male birds is held to be the result of the keen competition for the females, and not only before the females are these parades indulged in but before other males of their own species, before other species and very often seemingly in rehearsal and while quite alone they may be carried on.

Of displays of plumage and song combined, for birds are often vain of their voices, the bobolink, ovenbird, lark sparrow, fox sparrow, white crowned sparrow and Baltimore oriole may be mentioned as the most striking.

Of those which make elaborate song displays without so much regard to plumage we may mention our well-known robin, the brown thrasher, catbird, song and vesper sparrows.

While of those which, having no particular musical abilities and whose display of plumage is accompanied by a spluttering gush, the redwing blackbird before referred to, and, in fact, all the blackbirds, including the cowbird, whose efforts are possibly the most ludicrous, the woodpeckers and the goatsuckers.

The nighthawk's bold dash earthward with its accompanying quivering boom is but vain display, of which the poet has said:

"With widespread wings and quivering boom,

Descending through the deepening gloom
Like plummet falling from the sky."

The bowing and scraping ceremonies of the flicker are unique and characteristic.



Flicker, or Highholder.
(Colaptes auratus.)

Of this latter bird Frank M. Chapman, in "Bird Life," says: "Much ceremony prevails in the flicker family and on these occasions there is more bowing and scraping than one often sees outside of Spain." The clothing does not make the man, however, nor does the plumage necessarily make the bird, for, to the accurate observer, indolence however dressed is indolence. And in striking contrast to the cheery and ambitious appreciation of their possessions or talents of the majority of our highest plumage birds is the indolent and apathetic evening grosbeak. They don the mature plumage the first year and maintain it winter and summer alike; their voices are harsh and unmusical, their only efforts being a harsh screechy chirp or a low nasal wrangle. They are undemonstrative save in opposition, when they are most pugnacious, and their whole lives show a selfishness and general discontent with life which is striking and unique among Canadian birds.

The indolent selfishness of the evening grosbeak is of an entirely different character to the mean, low-lived selfishness of the cowbird, for the evening grosbeak, though seeming to find no pleasure in life but feeding, has not become so demoralized as to shirk the duties of life or try to shoulder the responsibilities of family raising upon other species. With him morbidity seems to have blotted out all the cheerful side of life and he is more to be pitied than blamed.

With the cowbird, however, the case is different, because their indolence has encouraged depravity of the most despicable character. The depravity of a father, while deplorable, is not as generally injurious to the race where the faithful mother is at hand to counteract it, but where that mother becomes so depraved as to desire to shirk the duties of nature the demoralization is complete. In this case the knowledge of right remains, strange as it may appear, and each succeeding generation of cowbirds with a full knowledge of their wrongdoing continue to follow the inherited depraved course, and nothing is more expressive of conviction of shame than the sneak-

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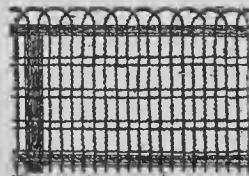
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ing, skulking approach of the female cowbird to the nest, always of a smaller bird than herself, to deposit her eggs during the absence of the owner, and equally shamefaced is her slinking disappearance after the act is committed or upon the appearance of the owner of the nest. The squalling, greedy nestling which afterwards demands all the attention of the foster parents to the neglect and frequently starvation of the rightful heirs, is a striking example of the blubbery, bullying overgrown "booby," whose mother declares she is unable to control him.

The cowbird, notwithstanding this depravity, has many redeeming characteristics, and, if sufficiently strongly convicted of his demoralized social standing, could be made a good citizen of the avian world, and a realization of this fact almost forces me to exclaim, "Oh, for a Luther to regenerate the morals of the cowbird."

In striking contrast to the shame of the cowbird at shirking her duties is the pride of many feathered mothers of the families they are raising. Note the wood pewee and most of the flycatchers, which bring the young all out and line them up upon a branch or fence rail, where they are taught their lessons in fly catching, patience and good manners. The observation of this performance is very amusing as well as offering a strong life lesson to many of us who need it.

Many bird mothers are too proud of their children, idolizing and spoiling them by satisfying all their desires. Of this class the young orioles, with their whining "dee dee dee," are conspicuous as spoiled babies and manage to engage the entire attention of both parents for some time after leaving the nest and do not appear to be anxious to learn to earn their own living. Another species of this character is the goldfinch, a devoted mother, but all too indulgent.

Some birds perform the duties of incubation, but beyond feeding, exercise no control over the young, and the squalling rabble of the young blackbirds is evidence of a coarse nature and general disregard for property and good manners.

For sociability we have but to look for a time at the swallows, the redpolls, snowbirds or pine grosbeaks and we will find not only sociability but considerable affection and consideration for one another. Even among large flocks their associations are always cheerful.

For sociability among different species we can take a walk into the woods on a winter's day, when the sun is bright, and we will find usually white-breasted downy nut-crackers, woodpeckers, chickadees and an occasional creeper or knight, if it be not too cold, all travelling about together in a merry party searching for food and indulging in a cheery conversation among themselves.

If you wish diversity of character in the individual you may consult either the crow or the jay, and if the former cannot satisfy you the latter most certainly can. The brain development is phenomenal in these birds both for proportionate size and character. The cunning of the crow is proverbial, but if ever you lived with one and studied him one-half as carefully as he studies you, you will find a companionship congenial, instructive and amusing in the extreme. If ever bird was endowed with reason these birds are, and the development of reason has been the result of a desire for self protection during the satisfaction of their uncontrollable curiosity. A lengthy description of the character of these birds is not permitted here, but a couple of references will be given in proof of their claims to intellectual recognition. A crow in my possession learned to hang what meat he did not want for immediate use upon a nail. On the removal of the nail he resorted to the subterfuge of hiding it and dropped it through a knot-hole in the fence. A dog in the next yard soon learned to look for this hidden portion of the corvian daily ration, and, in his impatience, showed his nose to the hole while the crow was feeding. A short period of corvian consideration resulted in a roundabout walk to the hole and a sudden sharp "jab" with the beak sent

the surprised canine elsewhere for his pickings, and never again did that crow hide any of his meat in that knot-hole, but buried it where he could watch it constantly.

This is but one experience of many. For wit and humor as well as corvian curiosity and cunning, the jay has with us no equal. Watch him in the woods or try to follow him. He is here, there and everywhere when you least expect him. In his foraging perigrinations he suddenly discovers a blinking owl, and immediately he yells, "Jay, jay, jay," and immediately, as though from the purgatorial regions, arises from everywhere the reply. The woods are alive with jays and pandemonium reigns for a time till the unfortunate owl has again escaped them. He is a vocalist of considerable ability, a ventriloquist, a cynic, a satirist, a humorist and sometimes



Blue Jay.
(Cyanocitta cristata.)

most profane. His vocabulary is as extensive and elaborate as our own, and Mark Twain has said his profane vocabulary is more extensive than that of any animal save the domestic cat. His powers of mimicry are such that you can never be certain that he is a jay until he calls "Jay," and then he speaks it out in such a tone of ridicule that you feel like a jay for not recognizing him. He is a good fellow at heart though a vagabond in action. Like man, he requires congenial company to regulate him, for at home attending to domestic duties he is most devoted, while with others of his own kind in distress he is most self-sacrificing.

The late Capt. Bendire, in his work on "Life Histories of N. A. Birds," tells a touching incident of a jay which had in some manner become totally blind and which was constantly guarded by a flock of brother jays, who daily provided it with food and led it back and forward from the stream to drink. Was ever human being more provoking and attractive at once?

To close on the question of character I shall simply refer to the examples of industry and ambitious git shown in the irrepressible wren, that model of bubbling and unrestrained energy. What an important position he seems to occupy as the father of seven or eight chattering juvenile wrens, and these keep him reminded of his responsibilities in their clamor for food.

The cheerful and less ostentatious but equally persistent energy of the chickadee, who has also six or seven babies to feed, and the matter-of-fact little nut-hatch, to whom time is grub and who, therefore, has not time to sing and simply gives you a passing glance as he wanders about the tree trunk crooning out his little nasal "Yank, yank."

SONGS.

The subject of songs of birds is in itself an exceedingly extensive one which cannot be neglected in the present case. With a reference to the various classes of bird music I shall devote a time to the character of songs. First we may speak of instrumental selections in the partridge's drumming and in the night-hawk's boom previously referred to. The telegraphic tattoo of the woodpeckers from bush to bush across fields and ravines or small bodies of water. The birds perch upon a hard dead branch in the top of a tall tree and the answering calls can be easily recognized on a quiet evening or clear morning. Of the three species regularly given to these methods

of communication the distinguishing points of the rapping are easily recognized. In the downy woodpecker it is a long unbroken roll or tattoo. With the hairy it is a shorter and louder roll, with a more distinct interval between taps. With the yellow-bellied it is a short roll, ending sharply with five or six distinct raps. These calls seldom fail to bring corresponding answer from the neighboring woods or hills.

On the question of song the division of the order passes into clamatores or songless and oscines or song perchers is, as has been previously referred to, because of a difference in the development of the syrinx or voice producing organ. In the one case there are but two or three sets of intrinsic muscles while in the other there are as many as five.

The voices of clamatores, while not musical, are characteristic. The spluttering "pchings" of the kingbird, the sharp questioning whistle "what" of the great crested flycatcher, the plaintive "pee-a-wee," "peer" of the wood pewee, and the snappy "chebee" and "cheebie tura-lur-al" of the fidgety little least flycatcher are quite familiar sounds in the summer woods.

Of the vocal efforts worthy of note the clear rich ringing whistle of the Baltimore oriole is a welcome inspiration of romantic freedom rung from out the swinging branches of the summer woods. It is a whistle easily imitated, quite varied among individuals, though always characteristic. This is one of the birds misnamed by the early settlers, as it belongs to a group of the starling tribe and is not related to the old world orioles. The specific name galbula means orange and black, while the species is named after Lord Baltimore, whose colors were orange and black. Lord Baltimore is to be congratulated in thus having so attractive a feathered perpetuator of his name.

What man with emotion in his nature has ever listened without a responsive sentiment to the ecstatic melody of that "mad musician," the bobolink, as on irrepressible quivering wing he soars and floats about the June meadows, pouring from out the depths of his overflowing heart a continuous volume of tinkling, rollicking, jingling music to cheer his patient mate in the grass beneath him. Yet how few are influenced by this responsive sentiment.

The flute-like whistle of the meadow lark is in effect second only to the bobolink. Its high, clear ring, indicative of wild freedom and unrestraint, has, if we take it, an inspiration to our morbid souls as the bagpipes to the Highlander.

Of our native species one author has set over a dozen songs to music. The western species is much more musical than the eastern, and one hesitates on first hearing it to relate the rich clarion to the lark.

The musical chorus of the Lapland longspurs so generally mistaken for snowbirds in changed plumage, carries with it a beautiful inspiration, as in flocks of countless thousands they whirl over the field or alight for an instant on the stubble or plowing, all the while pouring forth a continuous flood of music closely allied in character to that of the bobolink, but in a numberless chorus producing a merry jingling and chiming as of millions of sweet-toned bells in harmony blended and which but needs be heard to be appreciated. During the entire summer season the musical mechanism of the longspur seems to be uncontrollable at morning, noon, and even during the night; eating, bathing, resting or sleeping, the song continues without the slightest inconvenience to the singer.

Few have been privileged to hear the song of the snowbird which he sings at his home among the snow and ice. Only on two occasions have I heard a portion of it outside of my aviary, and the sensation conveyed I can never forget. My introduction to this musical feast, however, was some years ago in my aviary. It was in May, during the height of bird song. One chilly morning, as the first streaks of dawn crept across the eastern horizon, I was awakened by a song, the character of which was new to me and it conveyed a sensa-



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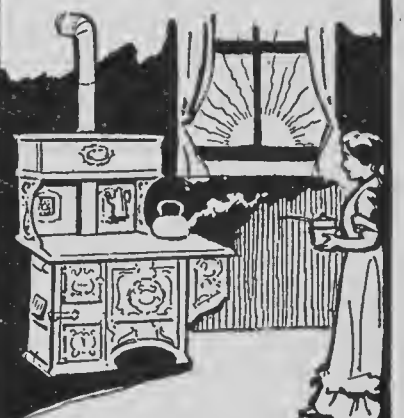
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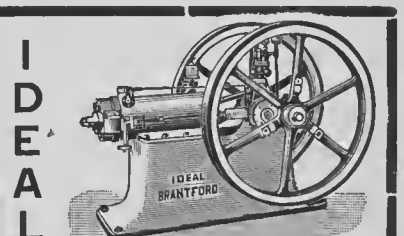
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tion totally unlike anything previously experienced. It was as though the untamable spirits of the elements descending upon the earth had stretched their harp strings over the babbling brook and struck upon them their wildest and sweetest strains.



Snowbird.
(*Plectrophenax nivalis*.)

As I listened, half dreaming, I suddenly realized that the song came from my aviary. The other birds still slept. I cautiously drew aside the curtain, and in the corner, perched upon a stone in the water, sat the snowbird, conscious only of his own association with the dawn and greeting the approaching day with his wild untamable melody. It has since been my privilege to hear this musical effort on many similar occasions, and it has never failed to impress me as when I first heard it.

Some birds sing almost constantly, day or night, feeding, washing, dressing, flying, and even sleeping, and their efforts have no set time. Others are quite systematic and have a season for work and a season for music, the song season always after the work is completed. To these belong some of our sparrows, and most noticeably the vesper sparrow. At such times he mounts a fencepost, branch or other elevation, and expresses to the world in song his thorough appreciation of the good things of life. Sung chiefly in the evening twilight, it is an inspired melody most pleasing and beautiful.

A mysterious atmosphere seems to surround certain birds, which, because of the regular repetition and striking character the song attracts general attention, while, search as we may, the singer is rarely located or identified. The white-throated sparrow and the Veery or Wilson thrush are two birds surrounded by this mysterious atmosphere. The peculiar whistle of the former bird floating from out the depths of the swamp or from under the brush heap in the woods has earned for him a number of aliases as extensive as the range of the bird. "The peabody bird," "Hard times Canada bird," and "the paddy whack" are some of these, and the variation is according to the interpretation of the song. The various conditions under which I have met and studied this original bird have resulted in my reference to him as the "bird of moods."

Upon his arrival in the spring, when the stamp of returning vitality is everywhere in evidence upon the face of nature, and his cheery clear whistle floats along in the morning breeze, it conveys to me his happiness in the words, "I've come back again," "back again," "back again," and I hasten to enter the wood to greet him.

As the advance-guard is reinforced, there is much squabbling and practical joking, resulting in hand-to-hand, or rather "beak-to-beak" encounters, after which the victor, mounting above his vanquished, with a thrill of true satisfaction pipes out his tune, which now says, "Oh, say, didn't I, didn't I, didn't I?"

Migration is past, summer begun, and as we float down the river past the dense impenetrable masses of low-lying scrub and you ask me what creature could live in that hopeless tangle, and even before I reply he has mounted a branch to have a look at us and pipes out, "Old Tom, Peabody, Peabody, Peabody." He has raised his family, exhausted the interests of the locality and reminded by chilly evenings and turning leaves of approaching blizzards, he calls to them, apparently with a tone of sadness, "We had, better move, better move, better move," and after a few weeks of scurry and flutter and wrangle among the brush and falling leaves he leaves us at last for another season. He seems to say, "Hard times in, Canada, Canada, Canada," and well he might say it if times were as hard as the frosts and ice he moves away from, but he never leaves us without that ring of assurance of "I'll be back again, in the spring, in the spring, in the spring."

An aristocrat in manner and dress and a refined vocal artist is the handsome

fox-sparrow. His song possesses many of the richer qualities of the Baltimore oriole and the rosebreasted grosbeak, and heard in chorus in April it is an inspiration of summer melodies.

The pine grosbeak, purple finch and crossbill are all worthy of mention among the feathered vocalists, being also among our richer plumaged birds.

The pine grosbeak's is the most striking song, the other being modifications

of it. It is somewhat muffled and mostly sung without opening the mouth, but it is a prolonged sweet warble quite in harmony with the confiding gentle and sincere disposition of the bird. In the breeding season it becomes louder and clearer and flows almost continuously and irrepressibly from him resting, feeding, bathing or even sleeping.

As the bobolink is the mad musician of the meadows, so the rosebreasted grosbeak can be considered the orpheus of our woods.

Regularly distributed over our entire wooded country, one cannot in season travel far without hearing the rosebreast's carol, possessing all the rollicking character of the song of the robin refined into a rich sonata, expressive of joyous contentment with life and its duties, it can well be considered one of the star performances of the avian musicians. Poets rave of their favorite birds, the skylark, the mockingbird and the nightingale, but if these poets were musicians and visited the Canadian woods in the summer song season they would be forced to accept the carol of the rosebreast as unparalleled in the world of woodland song for richness and purity.

There is a wierd mystery enshrouding the song of the strike, and as we listen to his broken, guttural and varied but not entirely unmusical effort, the question arises in our minds whether he has learned it bar by bar from those smaller songsters he is wont to prey upon or whether he has swallowed it piecemeal with the victim. Certainly no such heterogeneous combination of sounds ever had their origin in the musical mind of one bird. It does not appear to be a breeding song; nor a decoy call, for the bird is usually quite conspicuous while performing. I therefore suggest that it is either a mocking of the slain, or the undigestible spirit of his victims crying from out of his wicked frame.

The vireos are all day and all summer songsters, and from the red-eyed and warbling vireos our two common breeding species flows a constant volume of song from early morn till evening's shades close out the day. With the warbling vireo it consists of a prolonged musical warble, repeated at short intervals. With the red-eyed it forms a sort of rambling recitative, never ceasing save to swallow a morsel of food. Description is difficult, but one writer has called him the preacher and interprets



Red-eyed Vireo.
"The Preacher."
(*Vireo olivaceus*.)



Warbling Vireo.
(*Vireo gilvus*.)



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his notes as saying, "You see it," "You know it," "Do you hear me?" "Well, do you believe it?" To me he appeared to be talking to himself for want of better company, and in his search among the branches and leaves he says, "Oh, dear, where is it?" "I see it," "I'll have it," "I've got it," "Snap," "Now, again."



Yellow Warbler.
(*Dendroica aestiva*.)

To individualize the songs of the warblers would take much effort, time and space, so that as warblers we will deal with them briefly as a family.

These gay and lively little feathered gems of the avian world are at once the delight and consternation of the field naturalist. Long after other groups are mastered there remain unsolved problems among the warblers. The variety of species is great, but equally great is the variety of plumage and song in the individual, in many cases making identification not only difficult but often impossible without collecting.

The warblers move in a body; are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and the blending of their varied and musical voices in chorus in the spring woods as the spangled choristers flit everywhere about, is as the harmony of invisible choirs.



A Group of Warblers.

Magnolia Warbler.
(*Dendroica maculosa*.)

Black and White Warbler.
(*Mniotilta varia*.)

Myrtle Warbler.
(*Dendroica pennsylvanica*.)

Black-poll Warbler.
(*Dendroica coronata*.)

The ventriloquist powers of the jay have been referred to, but he is not the only possessor of these powers, and the location of singers thus qualified is rendered exceedingly difficult.

The aesthetic and refined little ovenbird, who, as you roam through the deep woods, opens up apparently at a considerable distance his chant of "Teacher, Teacher, TEACHER, TEACHER" each repetition growing in volume, concluding within a few yards of you and causing the woods to resound amazingly for the size of the bird. You have heard his chant, but have you heard his lone song? He has one, but is more exclusive with his audience. In

the evening during the mating season, as silence reigns about his home, he will soar to the tree tops, and, floating down, pour forth a rapid ecstatic warble entirely different from his teacher chant, and which needs to be heard to be appreciated, and once heard is not forgotten.

Another musician of the wild, untamable type, whose music seems to be a strain of the fierce harmony of the elements, is the water-thrush, and you must go to his home where the babbling stream splashes the sides of his fair partner's nest in the solitudes of the woods if you would hear his ecstatic wild melody, and, hearing, you will consider the reward worthy of the effort.

While most bird songs are characteristic and original or imitative for purposes of individual gain, the songs of the catbird and thrasher are a combination of the mere musical portions of many native bird songs and those of southern species, with some strains of species never seen nor heard by the bird but which are inherited strains. These are frequently intermingled with the scream of a hawk or the cry of a bird in distress.

I never could agree that for variety and purity of tone the songs of the catbird were excelled by the idolized mocking-bird. The song of the thrasher differs only in volume and force.

The songs of the Canadian Mocking-bird (the wrens are characterized as "Babble, squeak and chatter," and one cannot watch one of these models of perpetual motion without wondering where lies the source of so much energy, as they are never at rest and the song bubbles out like the continuous overflow of a gurgling spring.

Frank M. Chapman, in referring to the song of this diminutive irrepressible, says: "It is a wonderful outburst of song and the diminutive singer's enthusiasm and endurance even more remarkable." The song occupies about three seconds, and I have heard a wren, in response to a rival, sing at the rate of ten songs a minute for two hours at a time.

A rival of the wren in song, energy and endurance is the ruby-crowned kinglet, one of the smallest of our small birds, with a body little larger than a

hummingbird.



Ruby Crowned Kinglet.
(*Regulus calendula*.)

A vocal organ no larger than ordinary pin heads, controlled by microscopic muscles, this tiny musician gives voice to a refined bubbling warble of several seconds' duration and of sufficient volume to be distinctly heard at a distance of two hundred yards in the woods, and is considered one of the most marvellous performances of the world of avian vocalists.

No student can forget

the sensation of his first introduction to the song of the ruby-crown.



Golden Crowned Kinglet.
(*Regulus satrapa*.)

The thrushes occupy the head of the list from the scientific standpoint, and certainly from the aesthetic point of view they do not occupy an inferior rank as ideal birds. In their whole lives there cannot be found a shred of coarseness or frivolous vanity. Rich of plumage, they are of quiet colors, in harmony with their gentle and quiet lives. The musical performances are also in strict harmony with their other characters, and as musicians they rank as star performers in the avian chorus.

Reference has been made to the bobolink and rosebreasted grosbeak as stars of avian song, and without any inequality in rank, we may describe the difference in the character of the three efforts.

The bobolink's performances may be considered the rhapsodies and rosebreasted grosbeak's the sonatas, while the music of the thrushes constitute the nocturnes of classical avian music.

Their voices possess a ventriloquist character, which, assisted by the undemonstrativeness of the singer, enshrouds him in a veil of mystery that lends a fascinating charm to the song and bespeaks a soul buried in an inspiration not of earth, unwrapped by a spirit of heavenly peace.

The Wilson thrush or veery and the olive-backed are our two local breeding forms, very numerous in all our woods. The ventriloquist powers of the former are very remarkable. One can hear the whirling "Veery, veery, veery," as distinctly at a quarter of a mile as at a few yards, and distance lends little change to the quality of the tone. I have stood within six feet of a veery singing and have been quite unable to locate the singer by the volume of song.

The song of the olive-backed is, in general character, not distinguishable from that of the hermit thrush, the difference of surroundings only lending the greater charm to the latter's effort. The breeding range of the olive-backed is more general in the mixed woods of Manitoba, while the hermit confines himself more to the solitudes of the coniferous forests of the north, and here his marvellous musical performance may be heard in all its grandeur, reverberating through the rafters of Nature's evergreen temple. It is a rich flood of song, more animated and varied than that of Wilson's, and is altogether the performance of an accomplished and undemonstrative artist.

John Burroughs has said that the "Spherical, spherical," "Holy, holy, holy," of the hermit thrush heard among the evergreen forests is one of the most marvellous vocal renditions of the bird song.

There a sublime halo encircles him which earns for him the title of "The Spirit of the Pines." To comment upon bird song without reference to the robin (erroneously so called—in reality one of our thrushes) would be a slight upon man's most congenial bird companion. His song, to which we need no introduction, while lacking in the general technique and refinement of the thrush's, is yet an inspiration to us in the early spring as cheering and comforting as is the thrush's hymns in June.

The subject of bird migration is in it-

self a most extensive one, and has given rise to much discussion as to the cause and character of the movement. While it is not proposed to enter into any lengthy discussion of the question or elaborate any theories at the present time, we could not consider our subject dealt with without some reference to the migratory habits of the groups under discussion. It is a well-established fact that for one reason or another the great majority of our birds have accepted the necessity of migration. With some it is solely a matter of food supply, while with others it is mainly a matter of temperature; with a third class, however, neither of these causes can be said to entirely regulate their movements and their erratic peregrinations remain inexplicable save as individual or specific eccentricities. These smaller forms it will readily be understood, being physically less capable of combatting natural enemies than would larger forms and being persistently persecuted by these enemies, have the dual question of safety from enemies and provision of food supply to consider on their semi-annual journeys. The wing area of different birds, therefore, becomes a material factor in the movement. Blackbirds, being strong flyers and associating in immense bands, are enabled to avoid or oppose most of these enemies, while the swallows, being very swift flyers, are able to escape pursuers, so that time of movement is not a material factor with them and their migrations frequently continue during the day.

Other forms, as woodpeckers (where migratory), finches and thrushes, being usually strong of wing, occupy the day in feeding, and as the shades of night close down upon them a signal passes from flock to flock and they rise in a body to a great height and continue their flight, frequently for many hours under cover of darkness. In the clear spring or fall nights one can hear the tink of the bobolink, the cheep of the sparrow, or the whistle of the thrush, as the individuals keep in touch with the main body of the flock, and we cannot listen and understand these passing signals without wishing these nocturnal aerial feathered travellers god-speed.

Favorable winds are a most important factor in the movement. I have watched eagerly for days for the return of spring migrants which were due and without a sign of their appearance until a south wind arose, and it did not blow long before it bore to my ears a cheep, a peep or a whistle, and then I did not need the morning's dawn to tell me that the sparrows and thrushes were here.

I have watched these same groups huddle together in the brush-heaps to avoid the first raw winds of autumn until a favorable wind prevailed, and then as I stood by the woodside at night I would hear the signal passed, the leaves would rustle, the calls seemed to climb to the upper branches of the trees, and in a few minutes the receding whistle or cheep was all that was necessary to remind me that they were gone again, and that I must turn once more to the jay, the nuthatch, the chickadee and the downy woodpecker for my woodland associations and to the red poll and snowflake for my field companions.

The changing of winds and the falling of rain unite to form the most disturbing agent in bird migration, and while the prevalence of opposing winds stops migration almost entirely, it is not in any manner as disturbing an agent as the changing wind accompanied by rain. This opposing factor causes the birds to descend from the elevation and seek shelter at the nearest point, resulting in much confusion among the ranks.

In the crossing of large bodies of water at these times many smaller varieties and weaker flyers are overcome before reaching shelter, and their dead dripping bodies upon the shore tell all too sad a tale of the tragic termination of both spring and life journeys. At these times lighthouses and other bright lights assist in luring many individuals to their death.

Migration is strikingly characteristic in many groups. The movement of the nighthawk is one quite in harmony with the individuality of the bird. As the fall advances large flocks may be seen

MIGRATION.

The subject of bird migration is in it-

careering about high in the air, darting hither and thither without seemingly any particular body movement, but if you watch them for an hour or so you will observe that the body movement of the flock has a decidedly southern tendency, and in the course of a few hours they will have completely disappeared, to be seen no more for another season.

Some of our smaller species like the warblers, kinglet, nuthatches and wrens, unable to withstand the strain of prolonged flight or the break in the food supply, perform the entire migration, flitting from bush to bush and tree to tree, feeding as they travel, resting usually wherever night overtakes them, and in this manner they can cover the required distance in about the same time required by night flyers, which occupy the days feeding and resting.

The last class we will consider are the erratics or eccentrics which seem to have neither reason nor season for migrating, and one would suppose for breeding. Of this class the crossbill, pine siskin and Bohemian waxwing are conspicuous.

Authorities tell us that the American crossbill breeds in February, yet I have records of collections of birds apparently migrants and far from favorable breeding grounds from January till December and have found none I could call birds of the year. I recognized no evidence of mating and the birds always possessed the same erratic tendencies. About Toronto I have collected crossbills from November till May about the parks and private grounds, while in Manitoba I have collected them from May till November, roving about the peplar bluffs feeding on buds and insect galls.

With the pine siskin I have in Ontario collected the birds from November until June moving about in flocks with no appearance of mating or nesting. In Manitoba I have collected them with trap and gun from April till October roving about the fields and even in the town streets in very large flocks. Their nesting sites are given as the coniferous forests and the season April and May.

I would not say that the Bohemian waxwing does not nest with certain regularity, but if such be the case he is only regular at home. He has for many winters, however, absented himself entirely from us, irrespective of severity of temperature or amount of snow, which regulates the movement of some winter migrants and has suddenly appeared in large numbers in October and remained with us till late in April though weather conditions were normal. So far as we know him he is a true *Bohemian*.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

In presenting to the public the claims of any form of life to our protection, when the sentimental, aesthetic and every other argument availeth nothing, we can cause the most matter-of-fact to prick up their mercenary ears and become interested when we approach their relations to the pocket. Were all other claims of the subject in question set aside, the relation of our insectivorous birds to our vulgar selves from the standpoint of dollars and cents is more than sufficient to guarantee our every effort in their behalf.

While all forms according to nature's law are necessary to maintain a balance in nature, there are some forms the increase of which will greatly hamper our agricultural interests, while the abnormal increase of any form is sure to become injurious. With our insectivorous birds there is little danger of any abnormal increase because their natural enemies are sufficiently numerous to keep their increase normal and it remains to regulate their greatest enemy—man, so that this natural increase be not reduced, as at such a stage they occupy a very important position in relation to agriculture and horticulture.

With all the species represented in the four orders in question insects form a large proportion of the total food of the nestling, while the greater number require an almost entire insect diet even in the adult. In other species the additional food consists of large quantities of noxious weed seeds, and it is in comparatively few cases that the birds can

be really considered injurious. Insect feeding birds capture all classes of insects, but the great majority of insect life as revealed by stomach examination proves to be of the most injurious character. Beneficial insects are generally either very large and aquatic or possessed of weapons of defence, as in the hymenoptera, or of pungent or distasteful odors as in many of the scarabidae or scavenger beetles, which possibly accounts for the small proportion of these forms found in stomachs examined.

In the first order the cuckoo, though considered a suspicious character because of his quiet gliding movements and retiring disposition, is nevertheless entirely insectivorous and one of the most beneficial species. His diet shows a decided preference for the larvæ of the tussock moth and those hairy caterpillars so destructive to trees and shrubs, and which because of their hairy covering are avoided by most birds. I have found the cuckoo's stomach jammed with these hairy caterpillars and the coating pierced through and through with the needle-like hairs. Yet it did not seem to inconvenience the bird.

During the Tent caterpillar pest in 1894-5 through Ontario I found the cuckoo very numerous and industrious in his work of destruction among them.

Assistant Ornithologist Beale of the U. S. Biological Survey, reports in the examination of 16 stomachs taken during summer months 328 caterpillars, 11 beetles, 15 grasshoppers, 63 saw flies and 7 other insects. More may have been contained, but were too badly broken to allow of identification. Most of the caterpillars were hairy and belonged to those genera which live in colonies and feed upon leaves of fruit trees, while one stomach was completely filled with the Tent caterpillars. The beetles were all click beetles and weevils.

This is in itself a record worthy of our highest admiration and protection.

Of the order *pici* or woodpeckers, the construction is in every way adapted for insect destruction. Working among the tree trunks they are about the hiding places of many injurious wood and grain-destroying species. In almost every species of this group three-fourths of the entire food is shown to be wood boring beetles and caterpillars, while with the highholder the favorite diet is ants, which it takes from the hills on the ground. As ants are known to assist in the

Hairy Woodpecker.
(*Dryobates villosus*.)

increase of the aphides or plant lice, their removal is beneficial.

The red-head is accused of damaging and stealing fruit, but as he is not numerous enough in Manitoba to materially affect us we need not discuss him at length, so that locally the group presents the strongest claims to our protection as the only agents able to keep in check many of the insect enemies of the forests.

The goatsuckers are a group which feed entirely upon insect life. All their food is taken on the wing and consists of smaller and more obnoxious hymenoptera and diptera with moth or beetle that happen along, and I know of nothing but a unanimous feeling in their favor.

With passerines the order is so large and the families so varied that there exists more diversity of opinion and the families must therefore be considered separately.

The name flycatcher is in itself evidence of the insectivorous character of the group, and I hear no opposition regarding their beneficial qualities save that against the kingbird the charge of destroying honey bees or driving out smaller birds. The latter accusation I consider a libel straight, since the kingbird is not antagonistic save to



Kingbird.
(*Tyrannus tyrannus*.)

his enemies, and who among ourselves "love our enemies." The charge of bee-stealing has been investigated and not the most meagre evidence in its substantiation has been secured. I certainly never found a honey bee in the stomach of a kingbird, while all investigation shows that the majority of his food consists of May beetles, weevils, click beetles, wild bees, ants, grasshoppers, crickets, plant bugs and robber flies which are a parasite on the honey bee. It will therefore be seen that instead of being an enemy he is in reality a benefactor to the apiarist, for in many cases where to satisfy an accuser the birds have been collected, the stomach has been found to contain not bees, but their worst enemies. Even though he took an occasional bee, would you in your selfishness begrudge the boy an apple who daily protects your orchard from thieves?

Our native flycatchers are strikingly characteristic and their habitats vary from the open fields in the kingbird to the dense woods in the great crested flycatcher. The phoebe frequenting the dwelling of man and its outbuildings, while the wood pewee, small flycatchers select the orchard or lighter woods.

Our only true lark is the prairie horned lark, and this bird raises its young entirely upon insect food, while the additional food of the adult consists of noxious weed seed. In the aviary he invariably selects the smaller weed seeds, discarding the broken wheat kernels.



Prairie Horned Lark.
(*Otocorys alpestris praticola*.)

From a family with a clean record we pass to one against which many grave charges exist, some no doubt authentic but many others altogether unauthentic and unjust. A group of birds familiar through some of its representatives to us all in song, story and real life.

Much has been said against the crow, and even his satanic majesty must at times stand aghast at the sulphurous ejaculations against corvian acquaintance. He is accused of stealing corn, cereals, fruit, chickens, eggs and whatever he gets his eyes and beak upon or into. He destroys the nests, eggs and young of smaller birds, and has altogether a black record as well as a black plumage, and were it not for his craftiness and cunning he would ere long become a rara avis.

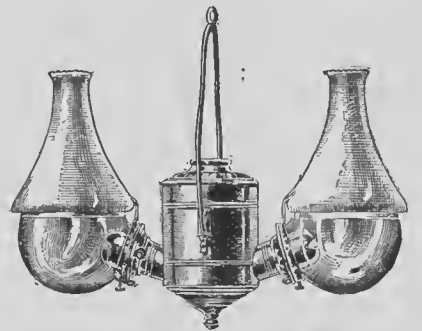
Much may, however, be said in his favor. He has an exceptional fondness for cutworms, and if he takes corn it is while in search for these pests, while if the corn be tarred it will not be taken before or after sprouting. He is an expert mouser and undoubtedly preserves much more grain than he destroys by his keeping away the mice and gophers, and as hawks, owls, foxes and weasels and other natural enemies to the mice decrease with the advance of settlement, much credit is due the black renegade for his work in the field. His fondness for insect life is proverbial and we should not forget his redeeming qualities in passing judgment upon him.

The problem of the crow is not a new one. Much money and time have been expended in the accumulation of evidence and on experiments, with the result that save the discovery of a few preventatives against his depredations the matter is still no nearer solution.

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Invariably the most carefully laid plans for his destruction are soon discovered by this semi-human or satan-inspired bird and sedulously avoided.

Naturalists Walter Burrows and E. A. Schwarz, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, in 1895 issued a hundred-page pamphlet on corvian investigations made by the department and summed it all up in the statement that they would not advocate any protection for one so thoroughly capable of protecting itself, all methods of destruction having proven futile, but for all "the crow was not as black as he was painted."

Second only to the feeling regarding the crow is the diversity of opinion regarding the blue jay. An unprincipled, deceiving rascal and a coward, yet withal a gay dashing fellow who carries with him a charm we cannot fail to admire even in the midst of his reckless maraudings. All the good and bad points of his black brother's character are his, with more dash and possibly a trifle more deception. A jay will dash into a bush and give a cry of alarm at the approach of a hawk, and steal and eat the eggs or young of the brave little kingbird while it is engaged with the rapacious intruder. He will sit and face a crying, distracted mother too small to interfere and will devour her babes before her eyes without a tremor save of delight at her suffering and satisfaction with his meal.

Notwithstanding these depreciating points, investigation has proven that 76 per cent. of his food is a vegetable diet, chiefly nuts, acorns and berries and a good proportion of the remaining 24 per cent consists of insect food.

To insinuate economic value in the blackbirds in the presence of the average farmer would mean to court immediate and possibly unhealthy hostilities. This possibility notwithstanding it is but justice to all parties concerned that the true relations should be made known. It is at once evident that the injurious effects of these birds are the result mainly of their excessive numbers, as is the case when any form becomes abnormally common. The blackbirds, being very prolific, allowing the responsibilities of life to lie lightly upon their shoulders, and being perfectly adapted to environment, have every reason to be thus numerous. The question arises whether the damage claimed to be done to grain is greater than would have been committed by the insect life destroyed earlier in the season had the blackbird been left entirely out of the deal. Almost the entire diet of the young blackbirds consists of insect life, and this constitutes also a considerable portion of the adult food. As a striking instance of the insectivorous qualities of the blackbirds I know of no more persistent enemy to that pest of the canker worm, which, during the past two years, has committed so much havoc among our trees and shrubs, and old and young blackbirds waxed fat upon them for weeks.

The question of necessity of protection, however, need not be discussed at length now, because of excessive numbers. On the other hand, plots to exterminate would be hazardous, if practicable, because of the danger in their removal of the unchecked increase of even more injurious forms, and "it is better to leave well enough alone" for the present in this case.

When referring to the blackbirds it is not intended that the bobolink or cowbird shall be included, as these birds hold none of the black records credited to the blackbirds.

The bobolink, as we know, makes immense inroads upon the rice crops of the southern countries, but this does not interfere with us, as, while with us,

his diet is almost entirely insectivorous, the balance being mostly weeds, and he is not known to injure cereals or fruit, he is worthy as an economic agent of our fullest protection.

While we may consider the cowbird a social degenerate, he nevertheless presents a clean record as regards feeding habits, and may be said to be of considerable economic value. The food of young and old consists in the majority of insect life, chiefly the more obnoxious and destructive varieties of flies and beetles, with a considerable proportion of grasshoppers, while the balance of the food consists of weed seeds.

The meadow lark is another species erroneously named by the early colonists, and is not a true lark, but belongs to the starling and grackle family. To deal with him, however, as we know him we must consider him one of the most generally beneficial species on our extensive list. He is at once one of our most familiar prairie birds and a general favorite. Stomach examinations, the only authentic evidence for or against a bird, prove that from his first arrival in the spring until his departure in the fall he is most industrious in his pursuit of injurious insect life. Living, as he does, a terrestrial life among the fields and meadows, and adapted, as he is physically, for insect hunting and destruction, there is no bird better fitted to regulate the noxious insect life over large areas where the greatest damage is being done. He is partial to grasshoppers, and as he usually has a large family of hungry larklets to provide for, we may readily imagine the immense number of these pests he devours. Other species taken as food are plant bugs (hemiptera), crickets, caterpillars and myriapods. The record of several hundred stomachs shows 73 per cent. of the entire year's food to be insect life, and as this is not easily obtained in December and January, even within the winter range of the birds, the record is a remarkable one.

The record of that brilliant songster, the Baltimore oriole, is one above reproach and worthy of consideration. Wandering as he does constantly among the upper branches of the trees, he leaves no leaf unturned and no branch unexplored, and caterpillars, flies, beetles, ants and moths all go to make up the bill of fare of adult as well as young Baltimore. A classification or determination of species destroyed show also that but a slight proportion represent beneficial species, such as floral fertilizers, but are rather obnoxious wood-borers, leaf and fruit eaters. His record with us shows about 80 per cent. insect food.

From the blackbird and starling group we pass to one of the most extensive and interesting families of birds beneficial to agriculture. The finches are represented in Manitoba by some forty species, and of these about one-half are sparrows. When you ask what is the common gray bird, I answer that it may be any one of about thirty species of finches which have a grayish plumage at some time of their lives.

The group cannot be considered so generally insectivorous as some other groups, as it contains some species which do not eat insects, because these insects have a decided disinclination to parade themselves when the ground is covered with snow, and this is the only season some of these species are with us. However, the mere destruction of insect life is not the only class of benefit reaped by the agriculturist through the efforts of our birds. The question of weed destruction is a very important problem to-day, and these winter-visiting finches, including the evening and pine grosbeaks, redpolls and snowbirds, do much toward the solution of the problem, as their food while with us consists almost entirely of seeds of these weeds remaining above the snow.

While these winter visitors constitute in themselves an extensive army in the



Rusty Grackle.
(Scoliocephalus carolinensis.)



Redpoll.
(Acanthus linaria.)



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demolition of these agricultural enemies, the sparrows continue the good work through spring, summer and fall, supplementing it with an extensive insectivorous diet, as the young of most species are raised entirely upon this class of food.

The members of this family, because of their seed-eating propensities, are easily kept in the aviary, where their preferences may be noted without difficulty. I have during the past four consecutive seasons kept an average of one hundred of these finches, representing some 18 or 20 species, and estimated that they destroyed about two bushels of noxious weed seed every month, eating most of it while fresh and dry, digging up much of the soft sprouting seeds and cutting off daily the tender shoots and rootlets of whatever escaped long enough to grow. So that on the removal of the aviary inside for the winter nothing but



Junco.
(Junco hyemalis.)



Fox Sparrow.
(Passerella iliaca.)



Song Sparrow.
(Melospiza fasciata.)



Harris' Sparrow.
(Zonotrichia querula.)



White-crowned Sparrow.
(Zonotrichia leucophrys.)



White-throated Sparrow.
(Zonotrichia alba.)

A Group of Sparrows.

the broken wheat kernels remained. As a general rule they do not touch the wheat, and while a few will eat oats occasionally the preference is for small weed seed, and the varieties preferred were mainly wild buckwheat, mustard, pigweed and kindred varieties.

These records substantiated in the field therefore, constitute a strong case in favor of the finches.

The swallows belong to a group entirely insectivorous, all the food being taken on the wing, so that if insectivorous feeding constitutes an agriculturally beneficial agent there can be no question arise regarding the swallows.

The record differs with the waxwing or cherry bird, as he is familiarly called, and many charges are made against him



Cedar Waxwing, or Cherry Bird.
(Amphispiza cedrorum.)

because of his fondness for fruit.

The waxwing labors industriously about our woods and orchards in pursuit of fruit-destroying insect pests. He raises his young largely upon an insect diet, but he is socialistic in his ideas and considers that a division of labor should be accompanied by a division of profits, and not only does he think thus but boldly acts up to it and takes his share of the fruit, greatly to the consternation of the horticulturist, who has been watching the development of his crops without giving any credit to his eccentric little feathered co-operator. He absolutely refuses to recognize the rights of man before his own and believes (if action is a criterion) that his own interests are nowhere second.

While the waxwing does devour a large quantity of fruit, the majority of it consists of wild varieties, and it does not in any sense counteract the good work done among insect pests.

Whether or not to break the monotony of discussion is the reason of the arrangement of the shrikes among two insectivorous groups we need not argue, but suffice to say that we certainly do not

think of accusing the shrike of being either a grain or fruit eater. Nor can our larger form, the northern shrike, be considered insectivorous. He is as "a wolf in sheep's clothing," being a carnivorous feeder in the disguise of a percher. He is called the butcher because of his propensity for killing more than he needs for immediate use and hanging it up on a thorn or a crotch till wanted.



Northern Shrike.
Butcherbird.
(Lanius borealis.)

He cannot be considered numerous, and is rarely seen in bands of any numbers. He carries on considerable execution, no doubt, among small birds, but the injury thus done is offset by his equally persistent search for and destruction of mice. Experiments show that he will in the aviary take mice in preference to birds.

In the counteraction of a result of man's officious interference with nature's balance, he is an effective agent, as he will be found to be more numerous about the cities and towns during the winter months, where he carries on a persistent persecution of that imported and pestiferous house spar-



Loggerheaded Shrike.
(Lanius excubitorides.)

row. "And for this blessing may the Lord make us truly thankful."

For many years I had a great deal of respect for the smaller brother of the northern shrike and championed the cause of the loggerhead against many an opponent. But he broke faith with me when, on collecting a specimen near Toronto, I discovered that he had been dining on a Savannah sparrow, having the remains of the bird in his beak when collected. Though this threw somewhat of a pall over my former respect for him, I refused to pass judgment upon the species because of the depraved individual. I pursued my investigations more vigorously, but not again did I discover any trace of the cannibalistic propensities and consider that his work of destruction among injurious insect life is worthy of our commendation.

Similarly, as with the swallows, we may raise no argument regarding the beneficial character of the two succeeding groups, the vireos and warblers, if we hold that the exclusive insect diet is a beneficial character.

From dawn's awakening till the shades of night close round departing day these gems of avian production industriously and assiduously pursue their insect prey among the tree tops, about the branches and trunks and upon the ground. The warblers are specifically the most numerous group, and many species of both both groups are abundant in individuals, the amount of insect destruction carried on is very large.

Considerable criticism has been indulged in with reference to the virtues of our two beautiful songsters, the catbird and brown thrasher. Like the waxwing, they are accused of appropriating a share of the fruit they have labored to protect, and we cannot say that they are not justified. The remedy of this evil is simple, and, if followed by horticulturists, will save to them their cultivated fruits. It is well known that all these fruit-eating birds prefer wild varieties, so that if wild cherries, grapes, dogwood and elder are encouraged about the fruit farms the birds will be content to continue their insect destruction and accept the wild fruit as their reward. The Russian mulberry is a hardy prolific fruit tree, easily cultivated, and its fruit is a decided favorite among fruit-eating birds.

Whatever our difference of opinion regarding the catbird and thrasher, we can have no such difference toward the wren. Whether or not his feeding habits are generally known, he is certainly a general favorite because of his sprightly disposition, but if you set out to investigate the character of his food you will be amazed at the quantity disposed of and the very injurious character of it. He takes a mixture of bugs, beetles and caterpillars three times a day and feeds heavily between meals. The character of the life destroyed is the most destructive and consists of evil-smelling plant bugs, weevils, wood-borers, leaf and click beetles, and the caterpillars are of the cabbage worm tribe. With a family of seven or eight hungry wrenlets to supply we are constrained to how to this diminutive, irrepressible as the prince of agricultural benefactors and surround him with the halo of public regard and protection.

We next deal with four companion groups, all among the smallest of our small birds which associate together both at their breeding homes and in their travels. The chickadees, nuthatches, creepers and kinglets are all entirely insectivorous, but attract our attention less than the wren, because they are not so constantly associated with our civilization. They are, nevertheless, not lacking in interest and constitute a foraging party of considerable importance, as they travel together in small flocks at all seasons, except the season



Brown Creeper.
(Certhia familiaris americana.)



House Wren.
(Troglodytes aedon.)

of nesting. The creepers and nuthatches scour the trunks while the kinglets and chickadees explore the branches and folded leaves for the lurking insect or its hidden larva.

The last group to be considered is the thrushes and their claim as beneficial agents lies mainly in their efforts as forest protectors, as all, save the robin and bluebird, are mainly inhabitants of the deeper woods. Their chief diet for adult and young is insect life, and while they are fond of fruit in season they confine themselves to the wild fruit of the woods and in no way interfere with the horticulturalist.

Against the robin there is considerable feeling expressed at times regarding his fruit-eating propensities, but I do not fancy this will ever become strong enough to overcome our regard for him as a favorite bird companion or cause us to remove our protective arm from him.

With the bluebird the claim is unchallenged because he does not eat fruit to any extent, living upon insect food at all ages and seasons.



White-breasted Nuthatch.
(Sitta canadensis.)

"WELL, THANK YOU"

A Granton Man is Now Able to Make This Answer.

Inquiring Friends Did Not Always Get Such a Cheery Reply Because for Many Years Mr. Fletcher Suffered With Lumbago.

GRANTON Ont., Nov. 1. (Special.)—John Fletcher, a well-known farmer of this place, who suffered for a long time with Lumbago and Kidney Trouble, has at last found a cure.

Now, when his friends inquire as to his health, he cheerily tells them that he is well, something which he has not been able to do for a long time, till quite recently.

Mr. Fletcher tells the story of his illness and how he was cured, as follows: "I was troubled for a long time with Lumbago and Kidney Trouble. My urine was of a very red color. I tried many medicines but could get nothing to help me.

"I consulted the best medical doctors in Granton and St. Mary's, but they could do nothing for me.

"At last one day a druggist in Granton suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills as a cure for my Lumbago. I purchased a box and began to take them right away. The first box helped me and I kept on till at last I was completely cured.

"I am now as well as ever I was and have not any trace of Lumbago about me. I am perfectly sound and I thank Dodd's Kidney Pills for it.

"I recommend them to all my friends, and as for myself I never intend that my house shall be without them, for I believe them to be the greatest medicine in the world."

Mr. Fletcher is a man who means every word he says and is prepared to substantiate the truth of every statement made above.

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I have a nice lot of B.C. Apples for sale that I prefer to deal direct with the farmers or consumers. My price f.o.b. Agassiz, B.C., is \$1.00 per box for first quality, 60 cents for second grade. Cash must accompany the orders.

References—Superintendent Dominion Government Experimental Farm, Express Agent or Postmaster, all of Agassiz, B.C.

GEO. W. BEEBE, Agassiz, B.C.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

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This Fleur-de-Lis Chatelaine Brooch and Locket is a gift to every person answering this advertisement.

SEND us your name and address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you **free of any charge** this exquisite gold finished and hard-enamelled Fleur-de-Lis Chatelaine Brooch and Gainsborough Locket. The gift is unconditional, it being a bid for your friendship and good-will. With the Chatelaine Brooch and Locket we will send you ten boxes of Standard Electine Medicines to sell, if you can, at 25 cts. each, then return us our money and we will give you absolutely free all the following magnificent premiums: One Genuine Solid Gold Shell Ring, set with five simulative Rubies, Emeralds or Opals; one Nethersole Illusion Bracelet; One Imported Parisian Belt Buckle, and a complete set of Table

Tennis (the most fascinating and popular game in the world.) Never before has there been gathered together such an array of beautiful and distinctive premiums for so light a service. Our medicines and Premiums stand squarely on their merits and are satisfying in every respect. We know this from thousands of testimonials from every province praising our remedies and expressing delight with our splendid premiums. It will be to your advantage to reply at once—don't put it off till to-morrow but write now before you forget it. The Chatelaine Brooch and Locket, which we give you entirely free, is in itself a princely gift, being finely gold finished, and sells regularly at \$1.00 each. The Locket opens and will hold two photos, and is the embodiment of artistic skill and beauty. Remember, all you have to do to get it is to sign and return the attached request to day; the Chatelaine Brooch, Locket and Medicine will be promptly mailed postpaid, and even if you do not sell the Medicine you at least have a \$1.00 Chatelaine Brooch and Locket for simply making the effort.

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Ship immediately by mail one Fleur-de-Lis Chatelaine Brooch and Locket; also ten twenty-five cent boxes of Electine Medicines. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the medicine and return you the money with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Solid Gold Shell Ring, a Nethersole Illusion Bracelet, an imported Parisian Belt Buckle, and a complete set of Table Tennis. If I fail to sell the medicine, I will return it to you within thirty days, and retain the Chatelaine Brooch and Locket as a gift from you.

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WN.2. _____

Write your name and address very very plainly.

The Electine Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

The only fault that can be found with the letters in this department is that they are far more numerous than we can well find room for. Nearly every letter yet sent us has been published and this department is full of interest, not only to the numerous young readers in our farm homes, but to older people who are pleased with the willingness of the writers to put their hand to any useful work that may come in their way. A girl or boy that can do the kind of work spoken of in these letters will get the habit of mastering difficulties of all kinds and becoming self-reliant, two of the most valuable qualities in every-day life. A good many letters will appear in our next issue. All of our young readers should read the preceding pages about birds.

Davisburg, Alta., Sept. 9, 1902.

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to The Nor'-West Farmer. We have taken The Farmer for a long time. I like it very much. I am in the 4th book. Our teacher's name is Miss Evans, we all like her. I have a horse, a mare, a colt and a calf. It is snowing today, so I did not go to school, but wrote this letter instead. The school is a mile away, I ride. I learn spelling, dictation, history, grammar, geography, arithmetic and reading. We only have summer school. I live in the country. I have a nice garden of flowers and vegetables. The vegetables are onions, beets, carrots, radish, cabbage, lettuce and horse-radish. We have a section of land, 50 cows, 30 sheep, 17 calves, 20 horses and colts, 25 pigs. We are half done binding. We have in crop 160 acres of oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. I think I will close now, hoping The Nor'-West Farmer success.—Yours sincerely, PERCY H. IRVING.

Valley, Assa., Nov. 9, 1902.

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to The Nor'-West Farmer, so I don't know if it will be all right or not. I am 11 years old and don't go to school, as it is too far to walk. I like riding, but can't ride very well. I did not put in a flower garden this year. I put in a few cucumbers instead, but they all got frozen the other night. I am very fond of watching people playing ping-pong, but don't like playing myself. We play tennis some-

times, when it is not too hot. I like reading the letters in The Nor'-West Farmer very much. Some of the writers must do a lot of work. A little Indian pony came to our place two years ago and we kept him and fed him on cow's milk all winter and he went with the other colts and now he is broken in and we ride him. He is rather tricky. We are very busy binding just now, trying to get the wheat cut before the frost comes.—Yours truly, MAGGIE BLACK.

Maple Creek, Assa., Sept. 17, 1902.

Dear Editor: As I have not seen any letters from Maple Creek, I thought I would write. I live in the country and go to school. I am in the 3rd class, and am 12 years old. I have one sister, 7 years old, and 4 brothers, the eldest 11 years old. Papa has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for about a year, and we all think that it is a very good paper. Papa has about 150 head of cattle and 5 horses. Mamma has about 60 chickens, and I have 4 cats. We have a small field of wheat and quite a big field of oats. We have a new stone house up ready for plastering. It has 4 rooms and 1 hall upstairs and 3 rooms and a small hall below.

I would like to correspond with Lillie Martin, Wascana, Assa., or Violet Aberdeen, of Brandon, Man. I take music lessons and can play pretty well. I will close with love to the boys and girls and the hope that this letter will be printed.—MATILDA HELEN WHITE, age 12 years.

P.S.—I would like a letter party for my birthday, the 9th of November. I will answer by writing to The Farmer. It is for all, large or small, boys or girls.—M. H. W.

Ed. Note.—Miss Matilda throws out a suggestion which some of our boys and girls might act upon. We wonder how many can find time to write her a few lines wishing her many happy returns of her birthday and other pleasant wishes suitable to the occasion.

Foxborough, Sept. 11, 1902.

Dear Editor: I like to read the letters from the boys and girls in your paper, and I would like to write, too. I am 9 years old. I go to school 2½ miles and have not missed twice in two summers. I go for the cows in the morning horseback. I have an air gun and can shoot at gophers. I can drive the buckboard, but like horseback riding best. We have 2 binders cutting down the wheat. We have 4 cows and 6 oxen and some poul-

try. I made a mud hen-house myself, and a washstand. I can draw water from the slough for washing the clothes with a horse. We have 2 colts. I can play with both of them. I hope I will see this in your paper. WALTER H. DAVIS.

Rosehill Farm,

Wetaskiwin, Sept. 4, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have read nearly all the letters written by boys and girls in the Nor'-West Farmer, but I have not yet seen any from Wetaskiwin, so I thought I would write one. I live on a farm about 6 miles from Wetaskiwin. I am 13 years old. We have 17 head of cattle, 3 working horses, 1 pony and 1 colt, 3 pigs, 2 dogs and some hens. I go out shooting nearly every day and I am getting pretty good in getting my aim. Our farm is composed of 160 acres, of which about 100 acres are broken. This summer I plowed about 25 acres of land, and will plough as much as I can this fall, as a hail storm came over this part of the country and destroyed all our crops, and we are left to winter our cattle as best we can. I think Blanche Ward made a good description of the cow. I don't think I could do as well. Now I think this letter is getting pretty long, so I must close for this time, hoping to receive a book.—JOHN H. BERG.

Rounthwaite, Man., Sept. 7, 1902.

Dear Editor: I saw in The Nor'-West Farmer that you wanted us boys and girls to write to you and tell you what we can do. I am a girl 11 years old. I live on a farm two miles south of Rounthwaite. I can wash dishes, sweep the floors, make beds, peel potatoes and wash the floors. We have 9 horses, 2 ponies and 3 colts, 14 cows, 11 pigs, 19 sheep, 5 calves, and a lot of poultry. My pets are a bantam hen and rooster. I think I will close now.—Yours truly, ISABELLA BROWN PRINGLE.

Note.—The penmanship is exceedingly neat.

Belmont, Oct. 17.

Dear Editor: I am 7 years old, I go to school and I am in the first book. I can wash dishes and bring in chips. I have a doll with a silk dress on, and a kitten, its name is Bessie, and it is pretty, too. We have a little pup, we call him Buller, he is black and tan.—Yours truly, BEATRICE MACPHERAIL.

Beatrice is not A1 on penmanship, but it is a beginning.

Austin, Man., October 11th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am 9 years old, and I go to school. I am reading in the third reader. My studies are arithmetic, history, geography, reading and spelling. When at home I help my mother. I wash dishes, churn, bake cakes, pick chips, sweep the floor, make beds, mind my little sister, carry water, gather eggs, set the table, I bring the cattle home for my father. I think it is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give a book to the boys and girls. I would like one.—I remain, yours truly, JESSIE BRADSHAW.

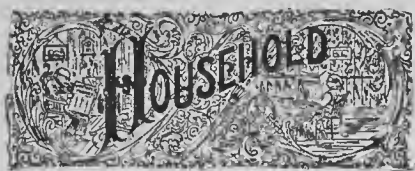
Jessie is all right for her age.

Pomeroy, Man., Sept. 29, 1902.

Dear Editor: Seeing so many nice letters in your paper, I thought I would write too. I have three brothers and two sisters. At school I am in the senior fourth book, and I take up arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading and spelling. Every other Friday afternoon we have a concert, or anything we want; this Friday it is a concert, and we have a newspaper—I am one of the correspondents, to take in news. We have the threshers now, and have had them nearly two weeks. I had to stay home one day to work. I can wash and wipe dishes, sweep, make beds, churn, gather the eggs, feed the hens, ride the bicycle, and I can also scrub a little, and I am learning to bake. One of the little boys drawing grain found a little pig and gave it to me. I think Lord Strathcona is very kind to give away so many nice books. I am ten years old and will be eleven on the 6th of January. We have a large grove of maples, poplars and a balm of Gilead around our stable and house, which we hold the picnics in nearly every year; we had fine flower-beds this year, but they got frozen. I had a bed of bachelors' buttons. Father keeps a lot of stock, among which are Shorthorn cattle. I have a mile to walk to school. Hoping this letter is not too long, I will close with best wishes to The Farmer.—Yours truly, ADA B. GRAHAM.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Adv.)



How to Walk Correctly.

A physical culturist and beauty specialist, a man who combines the two, in his rather expensive course of treatment, gives his patrons these rules for walking:—

They are, as you will see, superficial. They do not go to the root of the trouble, but they are effective and in a short time a woman will walk better without knowing why she does so. If she will merely go by the directions she will improve her carriage a hundred fold and, often, this change will be so marked that her friends will comment upon it before she has practiced it a week.

Here are several excellent rules for walking:—

Hold the head up.

Lift the chin high.

Throw the shoulders back.

Inflate the chest.

Draw in the abdomen.

Take very long steps, probably twice the length of your usual ones.

Turn the foot almost at right angles with the leg.

Walk from the knees.

Practice your walking experiments in your own rooms at first.

Lift the skirt high enough, street or room, to allow the use of the foot and leg without tiring.

Breathe deeply. This last is most important of all.

Clothes.

What it takes to dress a woman depends largely upon how much she may have at her disposal upon which to dress herself. We read of women who pay ten times as much for one dress as is required to dress a family of ten or a dozen modest people. Again, some women dress a family quite genteelly from left-overs, just as a skilful cook can furnish a very nice luncheon from the left-overs accumulating in the pantry. To dress well with moderate means requires generalship of a superior order. We mean a general in the field of fashion and against heavy odds in the way of changing styles in cut and fabric.

All women naturally love dress. It is an inherited, instinctive love, since the days when Eve, yielding to the blandishments and persuasions of the serpent, first felt the necessity for personal adornment. It is right and proper that women should like to adorn themselves to make as attractive an appearance as possible. It is just as necessary, perhaps more so, that mothers and sisters should dress well in the home as that they should dress for the admiration and approval of the outside world, and it is a pity that this is the exception and not the rule.

Men frequently pretend to wonder at woman's devotion to dress and fashion, and sneer at the same; but dress is to woman what politics is to man. His mind is employed with his work at home and with what is going on in the outside world, in State and national politics, often to the exclusion of more important themes. The woman, not interested especially in politics, in which she has no voice, turns her attention to dress, the subject to her of greatest importance outside the home.

Just how some women achieve so much upon a very small sum is indeed wonderful. In almost every family there is a daughter or daughters. These are the first consideration, and it becomes a very serious consideration when cash is scarce or comes to the mother's hand grudgingly. The mother, her mother heart in full sympathy, is too apt to relinquish everything to this claimant, knowing the inherent love and the longing in every girl's heart for pretty things, coupled with the desire to look as well as her associates. This is

injustice to the mother's self. She should remember that, unconsciously, perhaps, but nevertheless, surely, her personal appearance affects her children. It is the every-day mother whose picture lingers forever in the memory of her children, and for this reason she should strive to make that memory one to awaken their pride and admiration, as well as their affection. It was nature's dower to woman, the love of the beautiful, and when this does not exist in a woman she is an object to be wondered at, to be shunned. Her fingers, even when roughened and stained by toil and drudgery, will, unconsciously, it may be, reach out for the things that are beautiful, that go to make the home more attractive, the baby more beautiful, or the young girl's charms be enhanced by tasteful adornments. Though her ideas may be crude and a lack of harmony may exist in such decorations, they are the embodiment of her love of beauty in form and color as they exist in her untrained taste.

Tasteful, beautiful and becoming raiment may be made without extravagance. The creations of the loom today in all the textiles are wondrously beautiful, and we may say wonderfully inexpensive. The manufacture of cotton goods has never been equalled. The daintiest, lightest, sheerest fabrics are made, almost like "woven wind," exquisite in color and finish. Silk and wool divide honors equally as to style and cost, so that there is no reason why every woman should not be well dressed at a minimum cost.

Clothes have a wonderful effect upon one's feelings. How vastly more self-respecting, as well as self-commanding, is the person who has the satisfaction of being well dressed. The old adage, "Dress does not make the man," is very true, and yet in a certain sense it does. The woman who is conscious of being well dressed makes a much better appearance than one whose dress is old, out of style or shabby. The first has nothing to be ashamed of and is thus more natural in her manner, backed up by the feeling, "I'm all right—as good as you," which feeling is a wonderful vertebral stiffener. No woman can afford to ignore the claims of genteel, tasteful and becoming dress. If it be only calico, or a simple lawn, it may be attractively and becomingly made, lending its moral support to all, even though the person be of well balanced temperament, not easily unbalanced by trifles. Correct dressing is not a trifle because of its influence upon one's self-respect and the respect of those with whom one is thrown constantly or casually.—Farm and Ranch.

Full of Sound and Fury.

If words were always as potent as they seem, the native Irishman might be a blood-thirsty fellow, for the names of many of his towns begin with "Kil," which, in the Irish language, means simply "church." This peculiarity of nomenclature reminds us of an Englishman who went over to Ireland, and at a railway station overheard this conversation between two wild-looking peasants:—

"I'm just after being to Kilpatrick," says one.

"An' I," replied the other, "am afther bein' over to Kilmory."

"What murderers they are!" thought the Englishman. "And to think they talk of their assassinations so publicly."

"And where are ye goin' now, Jim?" asked assassin number one.

"I'm goin' home to Kilmory," was number two's reply.

The Englishman's blood curdled.

"Kilmory, is it?" said the other. "Faix, you'd better be comin' wid me to Kilumaule!" (Kill-'em-all.)

The story goes that the frightened Englishman went no farther on his journey. He waited at the station for the next train back to Dublin, and returned to England by the first boat.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

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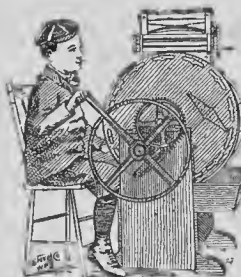
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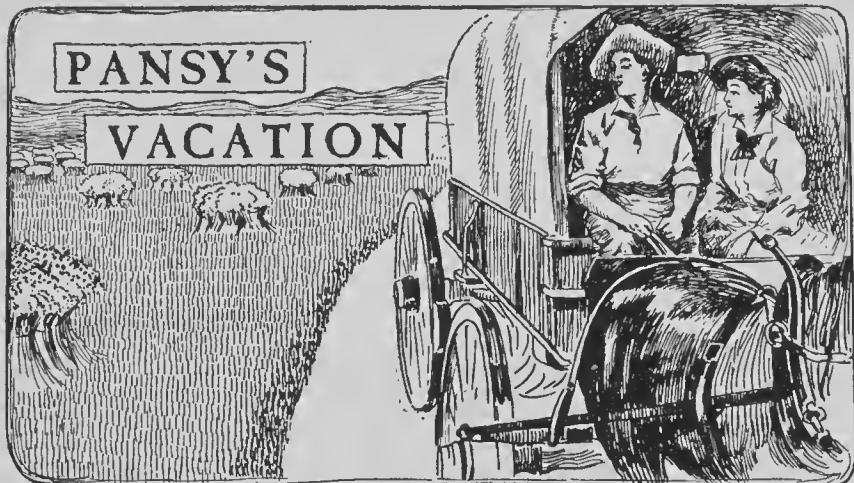
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"I believe I could do it," said Pansy, with a sudden inspiration.

"You?" cried Violet, dropping her school books on the table and sinking into a rocking chair, in a state of collapse.

"Yes, I. Why not? I'm a tip-top cook, am I not, mother?" and Pansy, her face as roguish as the little faces of her namesake flowers, tilted mother's tired head back in her arms and kissed the thin cheek. On the machine was a heap of cloudy pink muslin, one of Miss Pauline Duesenbury's summer gowns for the sea-coast, of which Mrs. Maynard had made six.

"Yes, dear, indeed you are," she said, as she readjusted the tucker for another "mile run" over the ruffles.

"Of course, you could do it," said brother Jack, "and Uncle Ed will be glad to have you. I say, it'll be jolly with you in it, sis. Uncle Ed's crew is always a sober one, for he never hires a

of them are daughters of rich ranchers and have lovely country homes."

"Never fear, Violet, I'll not see any of them. They'll all be at the mountains to get away from the heat. I'll just stay in my dining ear and cook meals and wash dishes for the 'crew,' then lie down on the shady side of the wagon and read books. Oh, it will be splendid!"

Violet appealed to her mother to set her foot down fairly against such an absurd and "crazy" scheme. But poor little Mrs. Maynard had both feet set down so firmly on the pedals of the sewing machine that she could not stop them until she reached the end of the tuck.

"Oh, bother your silly pride, Violet!" blustered Jack. "Pansy's all right — she'll just suit Uncle Ed, and I guess, if it's no disgrace for her to cook for me at home, it will not be for her to do it in a travelling kitchen."

Pansy clapped her hands.

"And if Jack can work in the 'crew' all day, in the hot sun, why is it so terrible for me to go along under his protecting care and bake apple pies and johnny cake for him and the others?"

"But that is so different," murmured Violet. "You're a girl. People expect our big brothers to turn out and work in vacation."

At this, Mrs. Maynard stopped, right in the middle of the endless ruffle.

"And your mothers to 'turn in' and work all the year," she said, with a little flush in her cheeks. "Don't be silly, Violet, dear," and then she went on persistently tucking pink clouds. "Pansy may go with Jack if she wants to, and you can take her place here with me. You are a good cook, too."

Violet kissed her a little shamefacedly; but she "gave it to Pansy" when they were alone in the kitchen, getting supper.

"It's simply horrid, Pansy Maynard," she declared, as she shelled peas while Pansy scraped new potatoes. Pansy always took the "meanest jobs" good-naturedly.

"It's no such thing, Violet Maynard! I'm going to have the gayest summer you ever heard of—you see if I don't," retorted Pansy, warmly. "I'm ashamed of your ridiculous pride."

The white cook house of the threshing crew waddled along a dusty road in the heart of Assiniboia's great grain section, in the early twilight of a warm fall evening. As far as the eye could reach stretched endless stubble fields, marked here and there by stacks of unthreshed grain, and off to the right, bordering the river, wandered a fringe of green willows, an alluring vision in the parched landscape.

"It will be lovely to camp under trees this time!" exclaimed Pansy Maynard, sitting beside brother Jack, who drove the cook house.

"It'll be great," said Jack. "I tell you, sis, there never was anything so jolly as this scheme of yours. You're a daisy, and no mistake."

"Oh, no, not a 'daisy,' Jaek; 'only a pansy blossom,'" sang the girl's voice, merrily, and the notes of the song floated back to the ears of two girls in a double carriage that suddenly flew past the lumbering cook house toward the ferry just ahead.

"Please tell the ferryman to wait for



"Suddenly Aware of the Presence of Two Girls."

man who drinks a drop of liquor. He and I'll take care of you."

"Merey!" wailed Violet; "cook for a threshing crew, riding about in an old cook wagon! You must be simply crazy, Pansy Maynard, and Uncle Ed will be worse than crazy if he hires you. It's a man's job."

Pansy fanned her dainty little sister with the cover of her Medieval History. "Yes, my dear, and a capital man's first-class wages—thirty dollars a month. Think of it! Sixty dollars! Clothes and books for both of us next year, and maybe a week, at least, of sea breezes and rest for mother! May I apply, dearest? Say 'Yes!' Jack and Uncle Ed will take good care of me."

"But don't for the world let any of the girls at school find it out," said poor little Violet, with foolish pride in her genteel poverty. "I shall tell them that you have gone to spend the summer with relatives of ours, and they needn't know it's with Jack, or Uncle Ed's thresher."

"Yes, do! Tell them I've gone to rusticate on a large ranch—that the doctor advised me to go, for my health," and Pansy laughed gayly.

"But you might meet some of the girls who came from there to school," Violet went on prophesying. "Ever so many

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50 Men's Long Frieze Overcoats, deep storm collars, tweed lined. \$6.00.

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us," Jack called to the man driving the handsome black horses, and then urged his own team, tired from the day's work, down the slope toward the river.

A girl's head was thrust out one side of the carriage. "Dear me! didn't that girl's song make you think of school? Pansy Maynard was always singing the dear old thing, as though it was her copyright," she laughed.

The ferry, which had taken the threshing machine and the rest of the crew across, on the last trip, pulled off from the shore as soon as Jack drove on and called "all aboard" to the ferryman. Pansy pushed back her blue sunbonnet as a little ruffle of wind stirred the air into a grateful coolness, and sat quietly looking out over the wide, deep river. But, quick as a flash, she pulled it over her face again, as two girls, whom she instantly recognized as her classmates, sprang out of the carriage.

"I'm going inside," she said to Jack, slipping down and running round to the back door of the kitchen. She had observed quickly that the two girls were bent on inspecting the cook wagon of a threshing crew.

"Oh, what a dear little kitchen—just like a playhouse!" cried one of the girls, her merry voice probing the sullen darkness within, as she stood on the steps at the door. Inside, the friendly gloom hid Pansy's crimson cheeks, and the sunbonnet her shining, sunny hair. Outside, she could hear Jack talking pleasantly with the man in the carriage, who proved to be the farmer whose grain the crew was going to thresh.

"Yes," said the farmer, "I like to have my threshing done a little after harvest. Some farmers talk of adopting the combined header and thresher that does the whole business at one job. I think the wheat seasons better the old way. Got a woman cook, I see, instead of a man."

Jack was not ashamed of Pansy's "job," even though Pansy herself had capitulated.

"Yes, she's my sister," he said, frankly; "and she's a grand success. Our uncle owns the thresher."

"Good," said the farmer. The girl's at the door hinted in vain at the shadowy figure of the cook sitting on a chair beside the table, her arms folded on a white oil cloth; she would not invite them in. Brave, independent Pansy was as weakly vain and silly as little Violet, after all!

The girls went back to the carriage.

"We'll try again in the morning and make her be civil to us, the hateful thing! I'll tell her I'm the daughter of the man she's working for," and Laura Williams surveyed with a complacent smile the approaching shore, where her father's five-thousand-acre ranch began.

The next morning, when Pansy had finished the early breakfast work, baked ten delicious apple pies for dinner and supper, prepared vegetables, and set a savory stew to boiling on the gasoline stove, she took her book out under a clump of willows on the river bank, and was soon absorbed in the heroine of revolutionary times. Every now and then she looked up from the pages to enjoy the lovely scene before her, and to feel sorry for Violet at home working buttonholes for mother up in the little sitting-room of the flat.

She was suddenly made aware of the presence of two girls by a half-smothered titter, and looked out of one side of her blue sunbonnet to discover the school-mates who had crossed on the ferry with her.

"Good morning, Miss Cook. We just took a peep into your kitchen," Laura Williams, said, merrily. "Father says you're the niece of the thresher boss and the sister of one of the crew, and we came down to scrape up an acquaintance. It's terribly dull on the ranch. Dear me! I believe you're actually having a good time, between meals."

"Indeed, an' I am, miss," said the voice within the sunbonnet, in the comical brogue that Pansy was famous for imitating. "But I must be lookin' afther me mate, or sure an' it'll be burnin' up."

"No, it's all right—we looked into the

kettle," said Laura. "What are you reading?" Pansy handed the book to her sideways, not turning her face.

"Merey, Janice Meredith! Why, that's a first-class, up-to-date book. You must be quite fine in your literary tastes, Miss Cook. My English teacher recommended this story of the Revolution for vacation reading."

"Yes," said Pansy, brightly, "that's why I'm reading it."

The voice was Pansy's own now, and it suddenly emerged from the sunbonnet.

"Hello," she said, throwing false pride to the wind; but there was so little wind pulsating the hot July air that poor pride fell flat and Pansy broke into tears—just as dear, foolish Violet would have done. After all, she thought in a twinkling, there wasn't so much difference between a pansy and a violet—only violets were sweeter. Pansies had bolder face and more cheek, but people loved violets best for their fragrance—just as people loved Violet for her unobtrusive sweetness, in spite of her little foolish fancies that Pansy had regarded as weaknesses, when she had fancied herself so strong. Poor, crestfallen Pansy!

"Why—Pansy—Maynard!" cried the two girls.

"And what on earth are you crying for, baby?" demanded Laura, taking her in her arms.

"Oh, just because I'm a silly goose—as silly as Violet, who didn't want me to come with Jack, for fear people will think we're as poor as we are," said Pansy, laughing and crying.

"Why, Pansy Maynard! I think it's grand of you to do it, and I'm proud of you," Myrtle asserted.

"Will you invite us into your kitchen, now, dear?" inquired Laura, a little later.

"Of course—and I'm going to invite you to dinner with the 'crew,' too. Uncle Ed is splendid fun." The girls applauded heartily.

"And, after dinner, we'll help you with the dishes, and then take you for a row on the river. Myrtle and I are famous rowers, and you'll soon learn the art, too. Oh, this is fun, sure enough—to find our Pansy Blossom here to put spice into the monotony of ranch life. I hope it will take a long time to thresh father's grain."

"Jack says it will take a good while, and that we can't camp more than a day or two here in the shade, the place is so immense," said Pansy, as the trio walked arm in arm to the cook house. "But why is it you are not at the mountains, where it's cool?"

"Because father thinks he can't go until all his grain is threshed and stored in the elevator, and mother will not go until he can, so I got Myrtle to come and make us a visit. This evening you and your brother must come up to the house and join our moonlight songs on the verandah, and help us kill time with your sharp sword of wit. Is Jack as funny as you are?"

"Funny? Jack is a whole circus by himself—it's because he and I are such chummy-chums that I'm such a goose," laughed Pansy. She had never realized until now what real goodness and sound sense there was in these girls whom she had falsely judged to be proud of their father's wealth.

"It's only Violet's and my absurd way of taking it for granted that all the people who have more money than we have are proud of it," she said to Jack, as they walked back to camp in the moonlight, after a merry evening on the vine-covered verandah of the handsome farm house. "And it isn't so, at all, as anyone can see by the delightful evening we have had. O Jack, I'm glad I came a-cooking, aren't you?"

"Indeed, I am. It was a happy thought of yours. You live up to your name, 'Pansies'—that's for thoughts," he quoted.—Forward.

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Marrying a Housekeeper.

Here is an idea for you! I was discussing a probable marriage with a friend. It was a marriage of which I greatly disapproved. Said I, "She will be no company for him, with his good education and cultivated taste. Does she know anything outside of her kitchen and crochet hook?" He admitted that as long as she had lived in his family he had never seen her with a book or paper, except to learn a new pattern for knitting. As for writing a letter he owned that he did not believe she could do as well as "little Two Shoes," pointing to a nine-year-old who sat scribbling at the table. "And yet," said I, "you think favorably of marriage." The man I was talking with is an old minister of the gospel—a college graduate, and for many years a teacher of youth. Being who he is, I quote his ideas. "Why," said he, "if a man doesn't marry a housekeeper he will never have one. He can go to books, to his church, his lodge or society for his company, but what kind of a home will a man have whose wife is not a housekeeper? Excellence in mental endowments and in the domestic virtues are seldom combined in the same woman. When they are, blessed is the man whose home shelters her!" He wound up by saying in an emphatic manner: "I am an old man, I have lived among all classes of people, from the best families in Boston to the pioneers of Indian Territory, and I have learned that there is no comfort to be taken with a wife who is not well versed in household lore. It is far more necessary to the happiness of a family than all other accomplishments combined!" There! girls, what do you think of that? It is well enough to believe it for a while, anyhow. It may give you new interest in "homely duties" and save you from wrecked happiness.—Ex.

Silver Gifts.

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A Song of Trust.

I cannot always see the way that leads
To heights above;
I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
With hands of love;
But yet I know the path must lead me to
Immanuel's land,
And when I reach life's summit I shali know
And understand.

I cannot always trace the onward course
My ship must take;
But, looking backward, I behold afar,
Its shining wake.
Illumed with God's light of love, and so
I onward go,
In perfect trust that He who holds the helm
The course must know.

I cannot always see the plan on which
He builds my life;
For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,
The noise of strife,
Confuse me till I quite forget He knows
And oversees,
And that in all details, with His good plan
My life agrees.

I cannot always know and understand
The Master's rule;
I cannot always do the tasks He gives
In life's hard school;
But I am learning with His help to solve
Them, one by one,
And when I cannot understand to say,
"Thy will be done."
—Gertrude Benedict Curtis, in *The Advance*.

The Baby.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said;
"I do not have an hour of peace
Till she's in bed.

"She clings unto my hand or gown,
And follows me
About the house, from room to room,
Talks constantly.

"She is a hundle full of nerves
And wilful ways;
She does not sleep full sound at nights,
Scarce any days.

"She does not like to hear the wind,
The dark she fears;
And piteously she calls for me
To wipe her tears.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said;
"But still she is my wine of life,
My daily bread."

The children—what a load of care
Their coming brings;
But, O! the grief when God doth stoop
To give them wings.

—The Independent.

The Various Languages.

The Literary Digest publishes the following table giving the estimated number of people speaking various languages at different dates. It is given to show the growth of the English language. The figures quoted are millions:

Date.	Eng. Mill.	Ger. Mill.	Rus. Mill.	Fch. Mill.	Ital. Mill.	Span. Mill.
1500 ..	4	10	3	10	9½	8½
1600 ..	6	10	3	14	9½	8½
1700 ..	8½	10	3	20	9½	8½
1800 ..	20	18	30	31	15	26
1900 ..	116	80	85	52	54	44
2000 ..	640	210	233	85	77	74

Praying for Rain.

A new clergyman on taking a walk abroad in the early summer was accosted by one of his flock and asked if he was the new "passon" (parson).

"Yes," said he.

"Then," said the farmer, "Be you guam to mow thik bit of glebe t'year?"

"I don't know, my friend," said the clergyman, "but why do you ask?"

"Well, sir," said the farmer, "ye see, thik hit o' ground is the forradest in the parish, and t'old passon 'ud allers used to mow it before anyone else had any fit, and as soon as he'd saved it he'd 'clap on' the prayer for rain; then w'are be we?"

Vaccinating Bugs.

The science of medicine has reached wonderful perfection. The microbe theory in certain diseases has been proven true beyond doubt. The inoculation of chintz bugs with the microbes of contagious diseases, in order that epidemics may spread among the little pests, is a practical method now in use. Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist for cancer, of Indianapolis, Ind., says that dosing with medicines, cutting with knives or burning with plasters to cure cancer is no longer to be recognized, but that he has discovered a combination of soothing balm oils which kill the cancer microbes and cure the most malignant cases. Those who read this will confer a great favor by cutting it out and sending it to a friend who is afflicted. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 305, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Silver Lining.

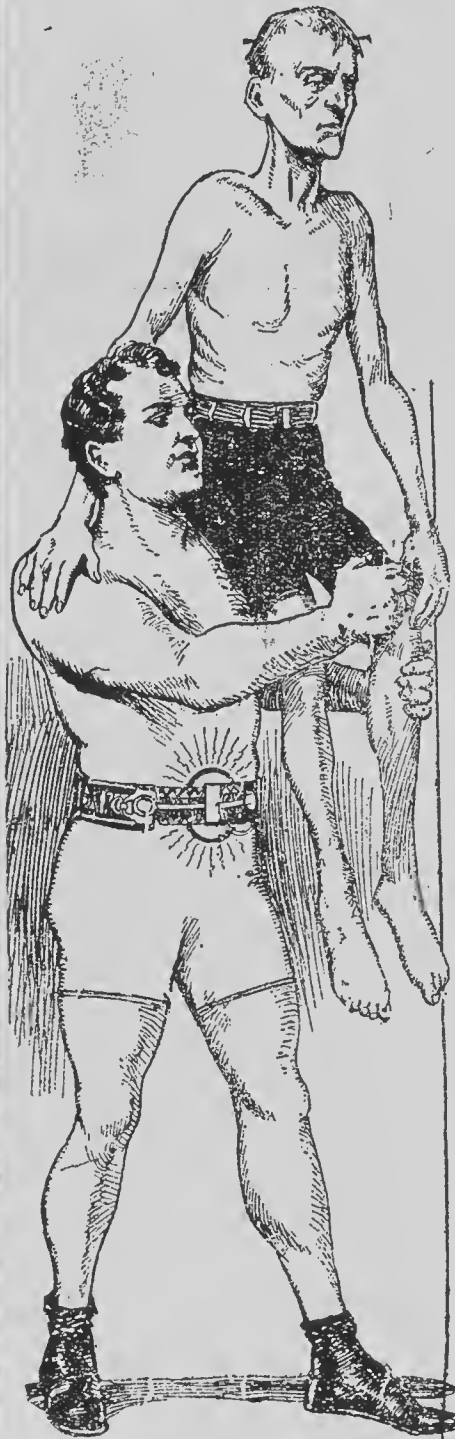
"The inner half of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my cloud about
And always wear it inside out,
To show the lining."

The Best Thing to Know.

A steamboat was stranded in the Mississippi River, and the captain could not get her off. Eventually a hard-looking fellow came on board and said:—
"Captain, I understand you want a pilot to take you out of this difficulty?"

The captain asked: "Are you a pilot?"
"Well, they call me one."
"Do you know where the snags and sand-bars are?"
"No, sir."
"Well, how do you expect to take me out of here if you don't know where the snags and sand-bars are?"
"I know where they ain't!" was the reply.

Here's a Man--Who Wants Him?



"He's all here, what there is of him. He's sound of limb, no bones broken, and carries no superfluous flesh. He has as many ribs as any man (you can count them), and all he needs is a new supply of vitality, and that he can get from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by violation of the laws of nature. I can stop all drains upon his vitality in ten days.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that by draining the system in any manner my Belt will replace it, and will cure you.

JEROME RICHARD, Welland Station, Ont., writes:—"Your Belt is all that you claim for it. I have tested its merits and am cured by its use, in which I had very little faith before using. The varicocele has disappeared."

Letters like that tell a story which means a great deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the man who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

D. G. BURGER, Hudson, Que., writes:—"I have been wearing one of your belts for about one month. It has toned up my system and made a new man of me. I consider it a wonderful invention."

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures after everything else has failed are my best arguments.

Give me a man with pains in his back, a dull ache in his muscles or joints, "come-and-go" pains in the shoulders, chest and side, Sciatica in his hip, Lumbago, Rheumatism or any ache or pain, and my Belt will pour the oil of life into his aching body and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my Belt is worn.

W. J. GREEN, Fairbank, Ont., says:—"Dear Sir,—Your Belt is what you represent it to be. It has cured me of the nervousness that I spoke of as well as the other troubles. It has made me feel like a new man. I am well satisfied with it, and believe it is worth five times the amount I paid for it."

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? Is there a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure, and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old-style belts.

DR. McLAUGHLIN TO THE PUBLIC:

The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail like other things they have tried. Now, the security I offer to a doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, if he will in turn give me reasonable security that he will pay me when cured. Isn't this fair? My Belt has cured more than five thousand people the last three years that I have been in business in Canada. Over fifty thousand people have been fully restored to health and strength in the last twenty years, and where it failed to cure I have stood the loss. Now if you are sick or in pain or a weak man or woman, and if tired of drugging your system, paying out money without result, try my Belt. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by accepting my liberal offer.

PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION.—Thousands write me that they have used Electric Belts and got no benefit. Why? Simply because they have purchased from people who have no practical knowledge of electricity.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I have the only electric appliance in which your case receives special attention of a practical physician who has made a life study of electricity. The success of any electric appliance depends upon intelligent application.

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, free.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.